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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1609 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 七廿月十年五國民 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

SUN HUNG-YI GETS ORDERS TO GO; TUAN TO REMAIN PREMIER

President Acts on Advice Received From Hsu Shih-chang

PARTIES CONFER

Leaders Told Desire is To Make as Few Changes In Cabinet as Possible

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 21.—A Mandate orders Sun Hung-yi to vacate his post and Hsieh Yuan-han, the Vice-Minister, is ordered to take charge of the Ministry of the Interior. It is stated that the dismissal of Sun Hung-yi is the result of the advice of Hsu Shih-chang, who was received in audience by the President, yesterday and subsequently entertained at a luncheon.

According to the Chinese papers, Hsu Shih-chang considers it inadvisable to make great changes in the Government at the present time and that the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet must be maintained. He declares that he has no intention of entering the political arena.

Fourteen representatives of various political parties were received in audience by the President, yesterday, in order that they might ascertain the policy of the Government in the present crisis. President Li Yuan-hung informed them of his intention to dismiss Sun Hung-yi and maintain the present Cabinet, with as little change as possible.

The Government has decided that Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung and Liu Chen-gen, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, shall exchange posts. The reason for the removal of Chu Ching-lan from Kwangtung is not known, but is said to be connected with the postponement of the prohibition of gambling in Canton, which the Kwangtung Assembly decided in favor of and which the Central Government prohibited yesterday by Mandate.

The Cantonese members of Parliament have been urging the appointment of a Cantonese as Governor of Kwangtung and have suggested a number of candidates, including Tong Shao-yi, Hu Han-min and Chen Chiung-min.

Chu Ching-lan to Resign

Canton, November 20.—The Government having failed to solve the problem of finance, the burden is now upon the Provincial Assembly, which has been informed that domestic and foreign debts total $12,000,000, besides $5,000,000 needed immediately to pay the Yunnanese troops, disband the Citizens' Army and November expenses.

Chu Ching-lan is resigning the post of Civil Governor and many Cantonese favor the appointment of Chen Chiung-min or Tan Hsueh-hung as his successor.

Will Retain Premier

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 21.—Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, by today's mandate of the President is ordered to vacate his post. Hsien Yuan-han, Vice-Minister of Interior, is appointed acting Minister. Probably, Li Ching-hsi will succeed Sun Hung-yi in office.

Yesterday, 17 representatives of six political parties called upon President Li Yuan-hung in connection with the crisis in the Cabinet. The President stated that he will retain Premier Tuan Chi-jui, but will dismiss Sun Hung-yi.

Council of Elders in China Would Have Limited Power

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 19.—China is paying Japan the compliment of adopting one of the later's indigenous political institutions, or to be strictly accurate the Japanese adaptation of the Privy Council of Great Britain. A proposal is being submitted to Parliament to create a Council of Elders consisting of ten members.

The Councillors, who are to be appointed by the President, are to be not less than fifty years of age and must possess exceptional qualifications. While resembling in some ways the Genro, or Elder Statesmen, of Japan, it is unlikely that the Council of Elders will exercise so

(Continued on Page 2)

War Has United All Factions in Portugal Says Mr. de Oliveira

Mr. Jorge Roza de Oliveira, New Consul General here for Portugal

Favors Establishment Of School and Hospital For Portuguese in Shanghai

Mr. Jorge Roza de Oliveira, who arrived here on the s.s. Kashima Maru with Mrs. Oliveira and his 3-year old son, to take up his position as Consul-General for Portugal in Shanghai, declares that going into the war has been a great thing for his country as it has served to unite all factions.

Mr. Oliveira's first impressions of the Far East and Shanghai are very agreeable, and he feels certain he will like his new surroundings. Having only just arrived he has not had the opportunity of going into local affairs. One of his prime endeavors will be further to cultivate union among his nationals; he will also interest himself in the establishment of a school for the study of the Portuguese language, history, geography and literature. He hopes that in time a hospital may be founded independently by the Portuguese community.

The new Consul General was formerly Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, and later Consul at Georgetown, capital of Demerara, British Guiana, South America. He was at first appointed to a similar position at Canton, but was subsequently transferred to this city, to relieve Mr. M. de Nascimento, who goes back to his post as First Secretary of the Legation at Peking. The appointment to the Far East found Mr. Oliveira spending a few months' vacation in Lisbon, and in order to catch the eastbound steamer at London he travelled overland via Madrid, and Paris, and boarded the Kashima Maru for her voyage round the Cape. With the exception of the journey being somewhat lengthy, occupying 54 days from London to Shanghai, the trip was a pleasant one in every way with smooth seas mostly all the time but quite uneventful. Between Singapore and Hongkong his ship struck a monsoon but weathered it gracefully.

On being questioned about the effect of war in the home country Mr. Oliveira said it found the people all enthusiastic and unanimously with the Allies. The whole country was as one in its efforts and in the support of the Government, and politically it was the means of unifying all factions. At the time of his departure expeditionary forces were busy getting ready, and in all probability by now have started for their destinations.

The German interned ships, which were commandeered by the authorities at the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Portugal, were all being used to good advantage as transports, hospital ships, traders, etc. and a few of them were also under the orders of the British Government.

20 ARMED ROBBERS PERPETRATE OUTRAGE

A band of armed robbers numbering over 20 men broke into a house in the Chung Hsin Road, Chapei District, last night between 9 and 10 o'clock. There were a man, two ladies and a boy in the house who were bound up and placed in the kitchen. Everything of value in the house was taken away, including $500 in cash which the victim had set aside for his son's marriage which is set for the end of this month in Ningpo.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOC. AFTER 20 YEARS ALTERS CONSTITUTION

Sir H. de Sausmarez Eulogises Dr. Richard's Work Which Has Stood So Long

REORGANISATION PLANNED

Dr. A. H. Smith Says Future Efficiency Will Depend On Reforms Instituted

The feature of the 29th annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society which was held yesterday was a bright and breezy speech from Dr. A. H. Smith, of the American Board Mission, who moved a vote of thanks to the society's friends and supporters for their labors during the year.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez presided over a large attendance of members and friends and, after prayer had been offered by Dr. Darroch, he spoke of the changes which had been agreed on in the Society's institution. It was a great tribute to the foresight of Dr. Timothy Richard that their previous constitution had sufficed for twenty years without amendment. If the present constitution lasted for another twenty years they might consider themselves, vainly, as wise as Dr. Richard. That was the history of the constitution and it was meet and fitting that he should explain why they should have to change. It was not really a great change. It was more in the direction of ordering things, that was to say, in detail rather than in principle. The society remained in exactly the same position whatever its constitution might be. Their staff remained the same and he had no fear in saying that the gratitude of the society, the gratitude of those who were interested in the society, the gratitude of those who appreciated the work of the society—whether they knew of it or not and he thought that went pretty well over the whole of China—had reason to be grateful to the staff of the society for the work they did.

War Leaves its Mark

He wanted to point to one thing in the report. It was, he thought, as it should be that there was no reference in the report to the war. They all knew of it: they all felt it. Words in the report of a society which had really nothing to do directly with the war would be out of place and, he thought, almost useless. But the war had left its mark on their work. The funds were not what they had been. Individuals also had felt it and he was sure they would sympathise with several members of the staff who had those near and dear to them serving at the front in the great war and some of whom had losses to mourn.

One thing in the report he considered most remarkable, the section dealing with the translation and circulation of the Bible dictionary. Two thousand copies were expected to be required: instead of 2,000 copies, 4,000 copies were required (applause). These copies were put into the hands of those who wanted to know the contents in order to be able to teach them. That was a most remarkable indication of the spread of Christianity in the Chinese Republic and of the great use to which the society's publications could be put.

There ought to be some wider and greater source from which their funds should flow and he hoped all present who were not members would join and also that people generally would help in the great work by subscribing to the society.

Dr. A. Y. Ting, M.A., LL.B., seconded and spoke of the attempted revival of Confucianism in China. For those who believed in the gospel of "Peace on earth, good-will towards men" it was simple to understand their objects, he said; it was the surest way of accomplishing their ideals. The last year had written new history in China with the monarchical movement. To those voices which were crying for leaders the society answered: "Christ alone will heal the sore of the nations."

The report and accounts were passed.

Reorganisation Plans

Then came Dr. Smith's speech. It was a great temptation in meeting

(Continued on Page 2)

Armed Observation Post on the French Front

Photograph shows the specially protected quarters of an observer in front of a first line trench on the French front. The observing stations always are eagerly sought out by the enemy and every means possible used to destroy the "eyes" of the French army.

JAPANESE ARE WILLING TO END LOAN CONTRACT

Promoters Offer to Call Five Million Dollar Deal Off For $300,000

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 21.—The promoters of the Japanese industrial loan of five million Dollars are prepared to cancel their contract against the payment of 300,000 Dollars; they have informed both the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture of their intention.

Germans Assume Task Of Defending Trieste

Are Gradually Occupying It, Italians Note; Austrians Capture Trench

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Udine, November 20.—Incessant rain-storms have transformed the region in which fighting is proceeding into a morass and prisoners are so muddy that they look like moving masses of earth. They state that the Germans are gradually occupying Trieste.

Rome, November 20.—An official communique reports: The enemy attacked our positions northwards of Mount Volkovnuak, on Carso and occupied a trench. Otherwise, they were repulsed, with heavy losses.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Nov. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 28
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Nov. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 8

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due on or about November 23, per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Saigon on November 15 per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here on December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

Dr. Wu to Investigate Laohsikai Affair By Stopping at Tientsin

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who expects to start North this evening, says that he may stay a few days in Tientsin before going to the Capital, as he desires to look into the Laohsikai affair personally.

GT. BRITAIN IS AGITATED AT ADMIRALTY METHODS

Call Is For Seamen Who Know War's Ways To Be Given More Commanding Voice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—There has been a growing criticism of the Admiralty lately, due to the Channel raid and the increase in the number of ships sunk by submarines.

Today, the Daily Telegraph, in a long editorial, says that the Admiralty is strangely unaffected by the many changes in the national life and methods of Government due to the war. The faith of the nation in Admiral Jellicoe and the fleet has not diminished, but the developments in mine and submarine warfare and the importance of aeronautics, all of which departments are worked by Germans in the prime of life and the increasing embarrassment of their under-sea operations, suggest that the Admiralty would profit by the introduction of new blood and it might be as well to give seamen fresh from the sea, with their fresh outlook on the new problems, a more commanding voice in naval affairs.

Craiova, W. Wallachia Capital, is in Danger

Austro-German Army Moving Up; Rumanians Advance In Albesht Region

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—A German official communique issued this evening reports: The Austro-German forces are approaching Craiova, the capital of Western Wallachia.

Petrograd, November 20.—An official communique reports: German attacks n the region of Kimpolung were unsuccessful. The Rumanians advanced northward in the region of Albesht, taking 100 prisoners.

Enemy attacks south of Rotherthurm Pass were repelled. The Rumanians continue to retire in Jiul Valley, owing to the pressure of superior forces.

NEW AMERICAN LOAN PART OF G.$30,000,000

To Repay $5,000,000 In Three Years if Contract Not Concluded; Banks' Query

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 21.—The group banks have addressed an inquiry to the Ministry of Finance concerning the American loan. It is understood that this loan will carry interest at 6% and will be issued at 97½. It is secured by the wine and tobacco taxes, though how this security is to be applied is not clear, since these taxes are to a large extent controlled by the local authorities and not by the Central Government.

From the information available, it appears probable that the present advance of G. $5,000,000 is part of a loan of G. $30,000,000, from which the former will be deducted if the latter is successfully concluded. Otherwise, the original loan will be repayable in three years.

Order British Flour Contain 72 to 78 P.C. Of the Wheat Milled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—The Board of Trade has issued a regulation, the general effect of which is to prohibit an increase in the price of milk above present prices. This does not apply to condensed milk.

A second regulation requires flour to contain 72 to 78 per cent of the wheat milled, according to the variety.

RUSSIAN DENIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 19.—A semi-official statement, denying the Bulgarian falsehood that the Russians and Rumanians massacred the Bulgarian inhabitants of the Dobrudja, says that Russia would not demean herself to avenge on the defenceless population the black treachery of the Bulgarian Government toward Bulgaria's invariable protector. Russia is firmly resolved to punish the treacherous Bulgarian statesmen and hold Bulgaria as a sovereign unit responsible for the unprecedented crime.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 66.2 and the minimum 37.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.0 and 43.0.

GERMAN DESPATCH SAYS GRANDCOURT PARTIALLY REWON

Claims British Have Been Thrown out of Western Po tion

ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Kaiser's Gunners Specially Busy on Somme And At Douaumont

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We have taken a further 80 prisoners.

A German official communique reports: We threw the British out from the western part of Grandcourt.

Paris, November 20.—An official communique yesterday reported: Our western front has been relatively calm.

The official communique this evening reported: There has been a considerable hostile artillery action north of the Somme and at Douaumont.

Gains of British are Only Insignificant, Says Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Headquarters, November 19.—The fire which had been directed for days against our position on both sides of the Ancre made a continuation of the British attack probable. Cavalry appeared yesterday behind the hostile front and an enormous increase of the fire, which commenced in the early morning, announced a fresh great attempt to break through our lines.

The attempt ended in a sanguinary British reverse and only at a few places resulted in insignificant gains for them. The troops fighting under the command of General Fuchs and Baron Marschall opposed the British thrust with a tenacious resistance.

South-west of Serre, in Grandcourt and at some places south of the village, we were pushed back and are now standing in a prepared "bolt-position" on the southern bank of the Ancre. All other positions of the repeatedly attacked battle-front, which extended over 12 kilometers, were maintained by our brave troops or re-captured by counter-attacks.

Strong fire of the French artillery in the sector south of Sailly-Saillisel introduced attacks, which broke down under heavy hostile losses, at the north-western edge of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

30 Japanese Police Arrive; Soon To Go On Shanghai Duty

The Japanese police detachment are now in training for their work in Shanghai at the Gordon Road Station. Thirty strong, under Inspector Okushi, they arrived on the Kumano Maru and in about three months time they will be attached to Hongkew and North Szechuen Road Stations. A sergeant and probably ten men will be allocated to the latter district and the balance will be on duty in Hongkew. They probably will be uniformed on their home police fashion but this has not yet been settled. Meantime they are getting an insight into their prospective work.

YOUNG FEMALES MUST WORK, SAYS LUDENDORF

Every Working Power Counts, Is Assertion Of German Quartermaster-General

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 20.—The German Quartermaster-General, von Ludendorf, has written to the Steel Manufacturers Association: "Every working power now counts and I therefore endorse your view that young females must be made to work."

RUSSIAN PROGRESSIVES QUIT COALITION GROUP

Object to Absence of Demand For Establishment of Parliamentary Government

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 17.—According to a telegram from Petrograd, the Progressive party in the Duma has withdrawn from the block of the six-parties-combination, which for some time has constituted the majority in the Duma. The reason for the withdrawal is that the leaders of the block refused to include in their declaration, made at the opening of the Duma, the direct demand for a parliamentary Government.

The telegram continues that, nevertheless, the declaration was an emphatic document, protesting against the Russian Government ignoring the Duma and concluding that, in the interest of victory, the present Government must give way to men united by a single mind, ready to act with the support of the Duma and to carry out the Duma's program. The declaration says that there has been utter disorder in dealing with the food question. Public bodies were discouraged from lending their aid and the press was gagged.

Touching foreign relations, the declaration states that the mutual confidence between the Allies, so priceless for the attainment of the ideals they are fighting for, is being frittered away under the new policy.

Sun Hung-yi Gets Orders To Go

(Continued from Page 1)

much power as the Genro. The latter practically control political affairs in Japan, and, as a recent instance has strikingly shown, the advice of the Genro is accepted by the Emperor in preference to that of his constitutional advisers.

But the great power exercised by the Genro is conferred by the Emperor whose supremacy is undisputed, while the Cabinet and Parliament have only restricted powers granted to them by the Emperor. In China, on the contrary, the President possesses only limited powers conferred upon him by the Parliament, which is the supreme body. Consequently it would be extremely difficult if not impossible for the Council of Elders to exert much real influence in political matters.

Bank of China's Troubles

The situation in reference to the Bank of China is far from encouraging. A foreigner who attempted to obtain silver for some Bank of China notes at the head office yesterday was informed that in exchange for each ten dollar note he would have to accept nine one dollar Bank of China notes and one dollar in silver. In other words the Bank is now only prepared to pay one tenth of its liabilities in silver. No public announcement to this effect has been made, which seems to be distinctly unwise, as less damage would be done by a frank announcement than by what may be interpreted as an attempt to allow an erroneous impression to prevail in regard to the capability of the Bank to meet its engagements. In the absence of an official announcement explaining the position, rumors spread unchecked, and things are represented to be worse than they really are.

All negotiations upon foreign affairs are suspended in view of the anticipated speedy arrival of Dr. Wu Ting-fang. The compromise which the British Minister sought to arrange prior to his departure on leave, would, I am informed on excellent authority, have been a settlement in terms favorable to China. It is unfortunately improbable that the French will agree to reopen negotiations on the terms that the Chinese failed to accept when they had the chance.

Christian Literature Alters Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

such an audience, he opened, to enlarge on the specific history of the society in China, especially when facing men who had done so much in connection with it, but he was at a great disadvantage in not knowing much of what had been done. Plans were afoot for redistributing and reorganising the work. Early pioneers like the grand old Dr. Williamson—in his prime a giant in form, in mind, and in ambition—and dear old Dr. Allen had set the pace for them and had gone further and faster than they were doing today. He had a confession of sin to make. Many of them had done things they ought not to have done and all of them certainly had left undone many things they ought to have done. Their pioneers had started in under disabilities they could not now conceive. They came out from home, single individuals against hundreds of millions. Dr. Morrison, for instance, was in himself a composite missionary society. In societies like this the supply created the demand. That was a new thing in the history of the world. They ought to make the young men of China feel that this work was one of the great things to do for China. It was the highest gift they could give to their country. He knew there were plans for a great reform in this direction and their future efficiency would depend largely on it.

The Christian Literature Society and the other societies must come together and see what was doing and what was on hand. It was a disgraceful fact that publications came and publications went and they never knew where they went to. And Dr. Smith here drove home his point by a story of just such a case where a book he had wanted could not be found anywhere. The Tract Societies in China were working, he continued, at cross-purposes. His own mission—the oldest American mission in Shanghai—had done almost nothing for the Christian Literature Society. It had been supported largely at least by British money and by British brains.

Dr. Smith Urges Co-operation

It was their privilege and their duty, and not a duty but a privilege, to all co-operate together and he thought the time was coming very fast and the trend of sentiment would be felt with irresistible force, that they must have union of the societies. They must get the societies together. There ought to be a waiting list for books which ought to be buried. He could not think of anything more suitable for some of them (laughter). There ought to be a stirring of the dry bones and the bones that were not as dry as they ought to be. They must enlist the Chinese Christians themselves. It was one of the greatest works that they could do.

Rev. Evans Meech, of Siaochang, N. China, seconded and spoke of the illiterates who could not be got at by the society. In his district he had computed that 98 per cent of the natives could not read and he appealed to them to consider this side of the question.

The resolution was carried unanimously and Mr. L. E. Canning then moved that the warm thanks of the meeting be given to the Board of Directors and the Publications Committee for the unstinted and valuable services voluntarily rendered by them during the year.

Dr. Richard's New Book

Dr. Hopkyn Rees, in seconding, especially thanked Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, the President, and Mr. Middleton, Treasurer, who had given up much time outside the ordinary routine meetings: also the Publications Committee. He would like personally to add one word. They had news of their chief (Dr. Richard). He was in fairly good condition but not in such good condition as they had hoped. His book "Forty-Five Years in China" had also been received. They missed the sunshine of his presence very much at the Society's headquarters.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Rev. A. P. Parker.

The following were nominated as Officers and Directorate for the ensuing year, 1916-17:—

President: Sir Havilland de Sausmarez. Vice-Presidents: Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. J. C. Gibson, D.D.; Rev. A. H. Smith, D.D.; Bishop Molony, D.D.; Bishop Graves, D.D.; Bishop Bashford, D.D.; Rev. R. T. Bryan, D.D.; Rev. S. E. Meech; Director D. E. Hoste; Rev. M. Mackenzie, D.D.; Rev. C. T. Candlin, D.D.; Mrs. Archibald Little; Rev. G. G. Warren; Rev. J. S. Whitewright.

Board of Directors:—Chairman, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Parker; Honorary Treasurer, H. Middleton, Esq., Shanghai; Secretary Emeritus, Rev. Timothy Richard, D.D., Litt.D.; General Secretary, Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D.D.; Rev. Ernest Box; Miss Hilda C. Bowser; L. E. Canning, Esq.; Horace Hanbury, Esq.; R. B. Hurry, Esq., Mus. Bac.; Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, B.A.; Judge Lobingier; Rev. D. Macgillivray, M.A., D.D., Mr. Isaac Mason; Rev. E. Morgan; C. C. Nieh, Esq.; Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.; Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.; J. Prentice, Esq.; Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.; Alexander Ting, Esq., M.A., LL.B.; Miss Laura White, B.A.

American Troopers and Carranzistas meet on the Border

The picture shows American soldiers and Carranzista troops fraternizing on the international border near Columbus, N. M.

BRITISH PAY DEARLY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 17.—A telegram from Berlin to the United Press says that Hindenburg is forcing the British to pay tolls in lives entirely disproportionate to their gains in the battles on the Somme front. The military authorities declare that all reports from the front state that the British attack was made entirely without regard to the sacrifice of human life. It was pointed out that, after 4½ months of limited success on the Somme, the British have been forced to make another gigantic effort, on account of the restiveness of the Italians.

TWO YEARS MORE OF WAR!

London, November 14.—The prediction that the war will last another two years is gaining vogue.

Germany seems to be regaining confidence in the impregnability of her lines in the East and West, and is concentrating her strength in the Balkan theater.

The British resolution to carry on to the end is firmer, and the Allies are more compact than ever, but a longer war than was at first expected is now regarded as unavoidable.—*Asahi.*

NOVARA BRINGS MAILS

R. M. S. Novara with the outward mail from London of November 2 is expected to leave Colombo on Sunday the 26th instant.

SIR P. CHATER SAILS

Sir Paul Chater, who came up for the races, sails this evening for Hongkong.

ROQUES TO ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 19.—General Roques, the French Minister of War, has gone to the Italian front. Previous to his departure, he took luncheon with the Premier and Ministers. Glowing speeches were made on the fraternity existing between France and Italy in arms and the confidence in the victory of the Allies.

FOUR STEAMERS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—The British steamers Lady Carrington (3,920 tons) and Vasco (1,914 tons), the Portuguese steamer Sannicola and the Italian steamer Lela (2,987 tons) have been sunk.

Obituary

Mr. Percy Douglas-Jones

The death took place at Hankow yesterday of Mr. Percy Douglas-Jones, manager at that port of Geddes and Co., Ltd. Deceased was operated upon a few days ago for appendicitis and subsequently peritonitis set in and was the cause of death. Mr. Douglas-Jones was a comparatively young man, being between 40 and 45, and he was a prominent resident of Hankow where he had worked for Geddes and Co. for about twenty years. He was unmarried. Mr. C. E. Geddes, the hong taipan, is on his way to Hankow just now, having arrived in Shanghai from England some time ago and left the other day for upriver.

CABLES BLOCKED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—There is extreme congestion of telegraphic traffic, partially consequent upon severe storms, which have caused a wholesale breakdown of the wires. This explains the heavy delays and necessitates stringent curtailing temporarily.

GENERAL LEADS CHARGE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 17.—The French attacks in the plain south of Monastir and against the front held by the Pomeranian infantry regiment No. 42, on the snow-covered heights in the Czerna Bend, were sanguinarily repulsed. Every day there has been violent fighting for the heights northeast of Cegel.

One of the summits had been captured by the Servians on November 15. The Commander-in-Chief, General of the Infantry Otto von Below, being in the center of the fighting, recaptured the lost positions by storming at the head of the German rifles. The German Emperor acknowledged the achievement of the Commander-in-Chief and his troops by appointing General von Below chief of the rifle battalion.

PARIS ECONOMISES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 17.—Telegrams from Paris state that the restaurants and cafes have to close early, in order to save light, coal and provisions. The theaters, operas and music-halls have also to close on certain days.

"I see that those China Realty ads are still running in The China Press. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man, and I myself have bought two or three plots of land.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that, if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our speciality is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road

SPECIAL OFFER OWING TO HIGH EXCHANGE

PREMIER (Coventry made) MOTOR CYCLES

AT CLEARANCE PRICES:

Taels 290.00 Net Cash

Ready for the Road

Brief Specification:—3½ h. p., single cylinder, free engine, Bosch Magneto, DUNLOP Tyres.

ON SALE AT

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

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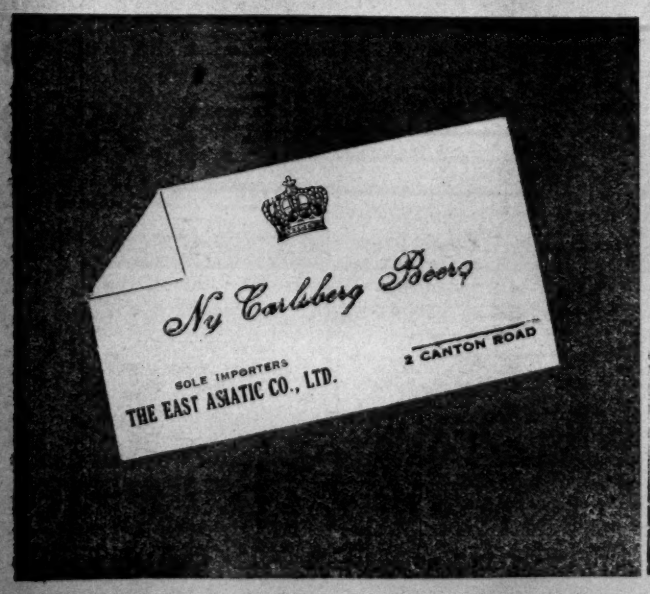

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I'd Like to Have An Impartial Tribunal Decide Who Started This War, Says Grey

London, October 24.—Viscount Grey, who was the guest of the Foreign Press Association in London yesterday at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil, took the opportunity of reminding his hearers how the war began and of stating in plain language the objects wh.ch the Allies are resolved to secure. After endorsing the recent pronouncements of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, he took his audience back to July, 1914, and declared with emphasis that because the war was not forced on Germany, as she had alleged, but was forced by Germany on Europe, it was the Allies who must have guarantees of future peace.

The Foreign Secretary declared that the separation of one of the Allies from the others would mean that nation's destruction and not its safety; and for all of them unity was essential, not merely to victory, but to their future life and success. Germany was repeatedly trying to separate them, but not a week passed without confirming their joint resolve to go through with each other to the end. The best work neutrals could do just now was to develop public opinion in favor of such an agreement among nations as would prevent such a war ever happening again; but let no nations which combined together to preserve peace undertake more than they were prepared, if necessary, to uphold by force when the time of crisis came.

There must be some agreement after the war as to the methods of conducting war. Germany had been the great anarchist who had thrown down all the barriers which civilisation previously built up to keep the horrors of war within bounds. For years before the war we were living under the deepening shadow of Prussian militarism. There must be no end to this war, no peace, except a peace which would ensure that Europe should henceforth live free from that shadow.

The President of the Association (M. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne) was in the chair, and among those present were:—

The French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Marquise Imperiali, the Belgian and Servian Ministers, the Rumanian Minister, Madame Misu, the Japanese Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, Lord R. Cecil, Lord Newton, Lord Emmott, Lord Burnham, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, Mr. T. Marlowe, Mr. H. J. Learoyd, Mr. J. C. Van der Veer, Mr. L. Raemaekers, M. C. Sauerwein, Mr. J. Dussol, Mr. J. de Marsillac, Mr. H. Montgomery, Miss E. Asquith, the Hon. Mrs. A. Lyttelton, Miss Mary Lyttelton, Sir C. Harcourt Smith and Lady Smith, and Mr. Hugh Law, M. P.

The President, in proposing "Our Guest," said that whatever the view of foreign correspondents might be on the policy of the Allies or of Great Britain and Lord Grey, they trusted Lord Grey and had a common feeling of great respect and deep admiration for him as a man both in his public and private character. (Cheers.) They might be critics, but they liked him—they even loved him, if he might use the expression. They knew him as a man of noble principles, who never did anything of which he could be ashamed.

Lord Grey's Speech

Viscount Grey, in reply, said:—

Let me say to you all that, in a time of war such as this, we all value the presence amongst us of a body of men belonging to other countries, both Allied and neutral, who will faithfully represent what they find to be our feeling; who will send out to the world a faithful picture of this country in the great struggle through which it is passing, who will speak the truth and who, if they can succeed not only in speaking the truth, which is comparatively easy, but in getting the truth believed through the world at large, will have rendered the greatest possible service we can ask of them. (Cheers.)

The President said I was going to make an historic speech. I doubt whether any historic speech can be made while the war is still in progress. After the war, very likely, but while the war is in progress the real historic work is being done in the offices of the General Staffs of the Allied countries and on the battlefield, where our soldiers are fighting. (Cheers.) Words can do but little. The work done by the General Staffs at headquarters, or by the armies in the field and the navies on the sea—that is the real work which is making history. (Cheers.) We have had, since the autumn began, two or three notable speeches—first of all, a great speech by M. Briand in the French Chamber; then, next in time, an interview given by Mr. Lloyd George to a Press correspondent in this country; then a speech by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons; and lately we have had a note struck just as firmly in Petrograd by an official communique, I think, under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior. Those speeches have given to the world the note and the tone and the feeling of the Allies at this moment. I endorse all that they have said, but this afternoon for a few moments I would like to talk, not about the conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the Allies all together and not by any one of them separately, but about the general object which the Allies must secure in this war.

1870 Over Again

To do that I would ask you to recall that we must never forget how the war came about. If we are to approach the subject in a proper spirit it can only be by recalling, and never for one moment forgetting, what was the real cause of the war. (Cheers.) Some people say you need not go back on the old ground now; everybody knows it! You cannot go back over it too often. It affects the conditions of peace. Germany talks of peace. Her statesmen talk of peace today, but what sort of peace do they talk of? Oh, they say, Germany must have guarantees against being attacked again. If this war had been forced upon Germany that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but forced by Germany upon Europe that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace. In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilise. That I understand is what is represented in Germany as a justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her. Russia never made the mobilisation of which Germany complained until after Germany had refused the conference, and she never made it until after a report had appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered mobilisation and that report had been telegraphed to Petrograd. As a matter of fact it was the story of 1870 over again—preparation for war, not only the preparation of material, but the preparatory stages all advanced in Berlin to a point beyond that of any other country, and then when the chosen moment came a manœuver was made to provoke some other country to take a defensive step, and when the defensive step was taken, then to receive it with an ultimatum which made war inevitable.

The same thing with the invasion of Belgium. Strategic railways had been made in Germany, and the whole plan of campaign of the German staff was to attack through Belgium, and now it is represented that they had to attack through Belgium because other people had planned to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see those statements—that the Russian mobilisation was an aggressive and not defensive measure, and that any other Power than Germany had trafficked in the neutrality of Belgium or planned to attack through Belgium—I would like to see th se statements investigated before any independent and impartial tribunal.

Germany's Will To War

German organisation is very successful in some things, but in nothing more successful than in preventing the truth from reaching their own people, and succeeding in presenting to them a point of view which is not that of the truth—the statement that the war was forced upon Germany. When England proposed the conference Russia, France, and Italy accepted the conference; when four Powers offer a conference and one Power refuses it, is it the Powers who are offering the conference which are forcing war, or the Power which refuses it? The Emperor of Russia offered The Hague Tribunal. One Sovereign offers The Hague Tribunal and another ignores it. Is it the Sovereign who offers reference to The Hague who is forcing war? On the very eve of war France gave her pledge to respect the neutrality of Belgium if Germany would not violate it. We asked for such a pledge. Was it the Power which asked for the pledge and the Power which gave the pledge which were responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, or the Power which refused to give the pledge? Belgium knows, as well as every Frenchman and Englishman, that never at any time was there a suggestion that French or English soldiers should enter Belgium unless it were to defend Belgium from the violation of her neutrality, which had first been undertaken by Germany.

Why was it that all the efforts to avoid the war in July, 1914, failed? Well, because you cannot have peace without good will, and because in Berlin there was the will to war and not the will to peace. (Cheers.) Now just lately, I think to an American, the Crown Prince has deplored the loss of life caused by this war. Yet it was because we knew what the suffering of war must be, because we knew how terrible a thing war, let loose in Europe, would be that we tried to avoid it in 1914. Then was the time to have been penetrated with a sense of all that war would mean. After we have had this terrible experience, our Allies and ourselves are determined that the war shall not end till we can be sure; at any rate, that the generations which come after us and our nations in future are not to be subjected to such a terrible trial again.

The Plan That Failed

What was the German plan? I saw some statement in the Press the other day that a German officer had recognised that Germany had failed this time, but that in 10 years she was going to succeed. What was the plan; what was the failure? It was to be a short successful war. There was a time-table—so long to get to Paris; so long to defeat France; so long afterwards to defeat Russia—and as to England, the plan was that England should be kept out of the war, but if England did enter the war it was not thought that the Expeditionary Force we had available would be enough to upset the the enemy's plans. People who are militarists, whose ideas and thoughts run solely on military considerations, wholly material, forget to estimate and cannot estimate the spirit and the soul which exists in nations when they are attacked and are fighting for their lives. The plan was that France and Russia were to be defeated, England was to be isolated—and disgraced.

We must never forget, as we go through this war, that an offer was made to us to keep out of the war. We were asked by the German Government to engage to remain neutral on certain conditions. We were asked to condone the violation of the neutrality of Belgium—because that was what the offer came to—though they were pledged by treaty to uphold it. And we were asked to give Germany a free hand to take whatever she liked of the French Colonies. That is why I say the plan was not only to isolate us, but to discredit us. I would ask any neutral to put it to himself, What would be the future of this country if the British Government had for a moment accepted such an offer? We might have had an Army and a Navy, but there would have been no moral, no spirit in the nation. We should have had the contempt of the whole world. Tactics so gross as that did not succeed, and I need not recall what the reply of the British Government was, nor what the spirit of the nation was at the opening of the war. (Cheers.)

We should not think merely of what Germany says today; it is worth looking back to the expectations of her Government and people when the war started. Then we saw something of their real mind; there was a certain Professor Ostwald in Germany, who unburdened himself, I think to an American, in August, 1914. He called himself a pacifist, and this is what he described as their aims. Germany was to dictate peace to the rest of Europe, and the principle of the absolute sovereignty of individual nations must be given up.

Don't let us forget that that was the spirit in which this war was begun. What is the spirit in which the war is being carried on by the Allies and ourselves today? I take it from the words of the Prime Minister the other day—"We shall fight until we have established supremacy of right over force, free development under equal conditions, and each in accordance with its own genius, of all States, great and small, which build up the family of civilised mankind." (Cheers.)

Allied Unity Essential

Into this struggle we have put, rightly and necessarily, all our resources; all our wealth; all our material; and all our labor. Now, when we have had time to equip and train a large Army, we are putting into it all the best life's blood of the nation to shed it on the Continent, side by side with our Allies, in emulation of them, stimulated by the courage and self-sacrifice which they themselves are showing in defence of their own country. We are doing it because we know that their cause and ours is one; that to the end and for the future we fall or stand together; that the separation of one from the other is the destruction of the one separated, and not its safety, and that for all of us unity is essential, not merely to victory, but to our future life and success. Germany has been trying throughout the war to separate one from the other—now one, now another. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolve to go through with our Allies to the end, and theirs to go through with each other. I trust that the memory of the suffering we have undergone together, the memory of the joint courage which is carrying us through all that we have been through side by side, will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our Government and peoples.

What Neutrals Can Do

Looking to the future after the war, what is it that neutrals can do? The other day a correspondent sounded me upon the subject of what neutrals can do. I wrote in reply—"I believe the best work that neutrals can do for the moment is to work up an opinion for such an agreement between nations as will prevent a war like this from happening again. If nations had been united in such an agreement, and prompt and resolute to insist in July, 1914, that the dispute must be referred to a conference or to The Hague, and that the Belgian Treaty must be observed, there would have been no war." I would ask neutrals to observe this—that belligerent countries engaged in war, fighting as we are today in a struggle for life and death, fighting, it is true, for victory, with increasing prospects of seeing that victory approaching nearer, but still knowing that if we stop short of victory we stop short of everything—nations engaged in such a struggle cannot be expected to have much time to spend upon developing ideas of what can be done after victory is secured. But neutrals can do it, and it is interesting to observe the attitude, not only of President Wilson, but Mr. Hughes.

In the United States a league has already sprung up, supported by various distinguished people, with the object, not of interfering with belligerents in this war, but of getting ready for some international association, after this war is over, which shall do its part in making peace secure in future. I would like to say that if we seem to have little time to give to such ideas ourselves while we are engaged in this struggle, that is work in neutral countries to which we should all look with favor and with hope. Only bear this in mind, if the nations in the world after the war are to do something more effective than they have been able to do before, to bind themselves together for the common object of peace, they must be prepared, not to undertake more than they are prepared to uphold by force, and to see when the time of crisis comes that it is upheld by force. (Cheers.) In other words, we say to neutrals who are occupying themselves with this question that we are in favor of it. But we shall have to ask when the time comes for them to make any demand on us for such a thing, "Will you play up when the time comes?" It is not merely a sign manual of Sovereigns or Presidents that is required to make a thing like that worth while; it must also have behind it Parliaments and national sentiment.

The object of this league is to insist upon treaties being kept and some other settlement being tried before resort to war. In July, 1914, there was no such league in existence. Supposing a generation hence such a condition of things as in July, 1914, recurs and there is such a league in existence, it may, and it ought to keep the peace. Everything will depend upon whe-

(Continued on Page 4)

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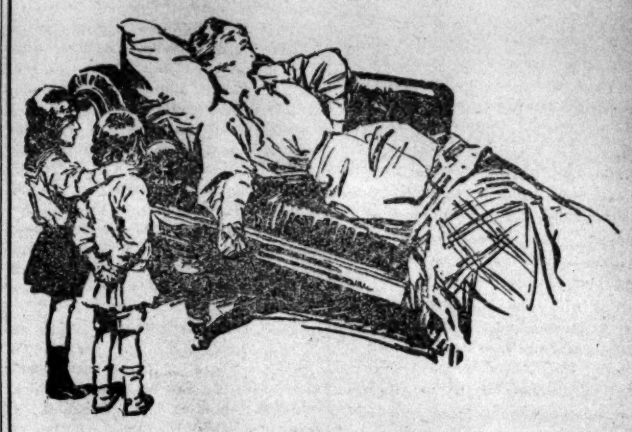

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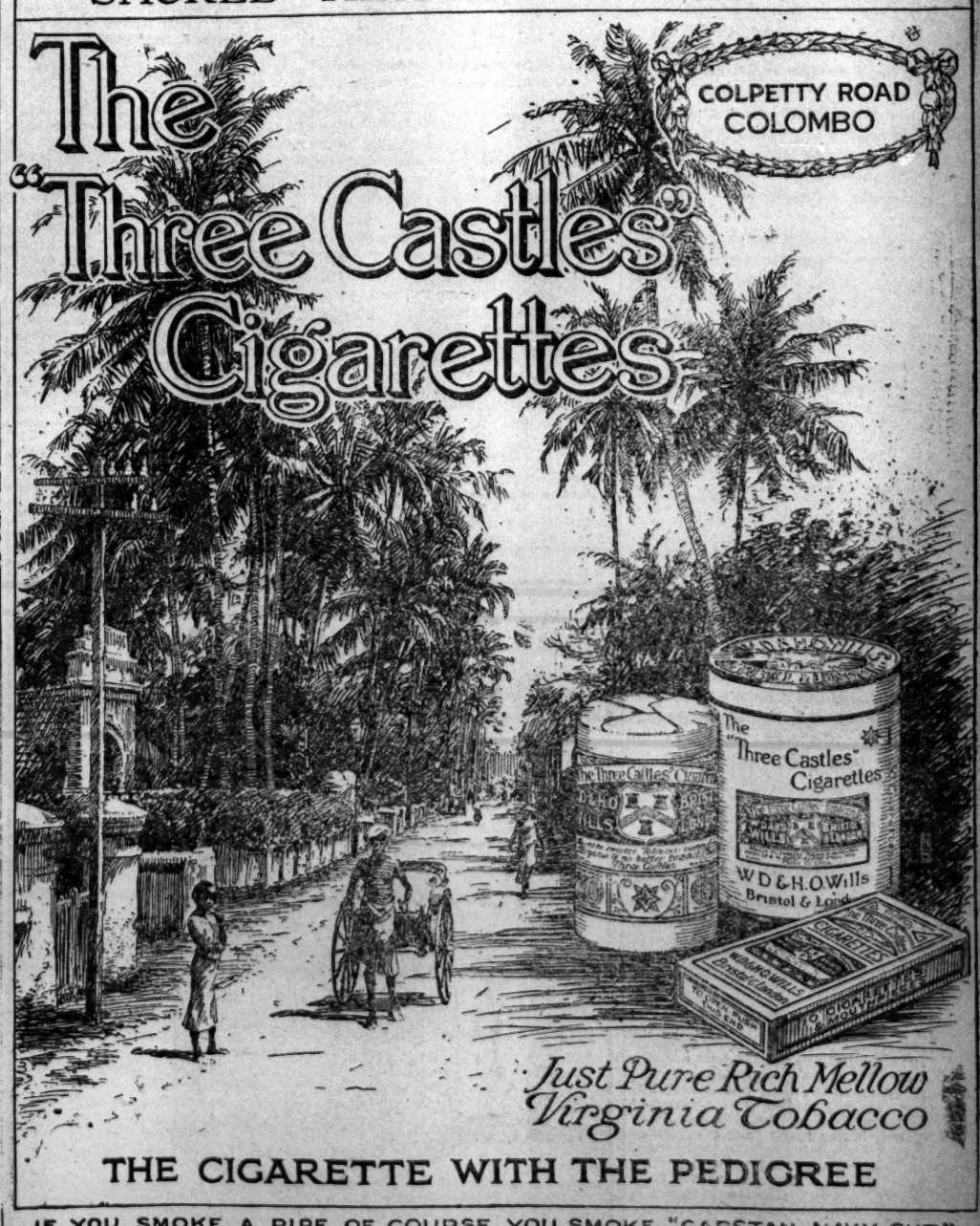
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'Newspaper Prisoners' As Neutral Writers In Berlin

Pledges to the German Government---Attacks on The Ambassador---Von Wiegand and Dr. Hale

By D. Thomas Curtin

Many disclosures regarding the military, social and economic situation in Germany are being made by Mr. D. Thomas Curtin, The Daily Mail eye-witness who has returned from there after ten months' adventurous touring. He shows in the article reproduced below how the German Government "works" the neutral, and particularly the United States Press. It has been stated that Germany during the war has spent £10,000,000 on propaganda.

In order to understand thoroughly the importance the Germans attach to the possibility of their forcing the United States to intervene against England, it is necessary that I should explain, and at some length, the extraordinary measures taken by the German Government in regard to American newspaper correspondents now practically imprisoned in Germany.

The subject may seem a tiresome one to the ordinary English reader, who would prefer to know more of the Zeppelin and submarine campaign, further information of the food crisis, and much that I have yet to tell.

None the less, it is imperative for the understanding of the news that will come from the other side of the Atlantic in the next few weeks that the conditions under which the American journalistis are working should be understood here and in my native country. It is they whom the Germans rely upon to stir up war feeling in the United States.

Towards the end of 1915 the American newspaper correspondents in Berlin were summoned to the Kriegs-Presse-Bureau (War Press Bureau) of the Great General Staff. The official in charge, Major Nicolai, notified them that the German Government desired their signature to an agreement respecting their future activities in the war. It had been decided, Major Nicolai stated, to allow the American journalists to visit the German front at more or less regular intervals, but before this was done it would be necessary for them to enter into certain pledges. These were, mainly:

1. To remain in Germany for the duration of the war, unless given special permission to leave by the German authorities.

2. To guarantee that despatches would be published in the United States precisely as sent from Germany—that is to say as edited and passed by the military censorship.

3. To supply their own headlines for their despatches, and to guarantee that these, and none others, would be printed.

After laboring in vain to instruct Major Nicolai that with the best of intentions on the part of the correspondents it was beyond their power to say in exactly what form the Omaha Bee or the New Orleans Picayune would publish their "copy," the correspondents affixed their signatures to the weird document laid before them. It was signed without exception by all the important correspondents permanently stationed in Berlin. Two or three who did not desire to hand over the control of their personal movements to the German Government for an unlimited number of years did not "take the pledge," with the result that they were not invited to joint the personally-conducted trips to the fronts subsequently organised.

Nothing that has happened in Germany so illustrates the vassalage to which neutral correspondents have been reduced as the humiliating pledges extorted from them by the German Government as the price of remaining in Berlin for the practice of their profession.

It was undoubtedly this episode which inspired the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, to tell the American correspondents last summer that they would do well to obtain their freedom from the German censorship before invoking the Embassy's good offices to break down the alleged interference of the British censorship. When the Germans learned of the rebuff which Mr. Gerard had administered to his journalistic compatriots the Berlin Press launched one of those violent attacks against the Ambassador to which he has constantly been subject in Germany during the war. Of the pernicious character of the anti-Gerard campaign in Germany by Germans and German-Americans I hope to have more to say later on.

The American journalistic colony in Germany is very different from what it was in pre-war days. Before 1914 it consisted merely of the representatives of the Associated Press and United Press, half a dozen New York papers (including the notorious New Yorker Staats Zeitung) and the well-known and important Western journal, the Chicago Daily News. Today many papers published in the United States are represented in Berlin by special correspondents. The influx of new comers has been mostly from German language papers, printed in such Teutonic centers as Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. Journals like the Illinoiser Staats-Zeitung of Chicago, which for years past has barely been able to keep its head above water, have suddenly found themselves affluent enough to maintain correspondents in Europe, who, for their part, scorn lodgings any less pretentious than those of the de luex Hotel Adlon in Unter den Linden. But, thanks mainly to the constant and, if I may so suggest, unwise quotation in The Times, the bright particular star in the American journalistic firmament in Berlin is Karl Heinrich von Wiegand, the special representatives of the New York World. The New York World is not pro-German, but von Wiegand is of direct and noble German origin.

Apart from his admitted talents as a newspaper man, von Wiegand's Prussian "von" is of no inconsiderable value to any newspaper which employs him. Von Wiegand, I believe, claims to be a native of California. Persons unfriendly to him assert that he is really a native of Prussia who went to the United States when a child. Wherever he was born, von Wiegand is now typically American. He speaks German imperfectly and with an unmistakable Transatlantic accent. He is a bookseller by origin, and his little shop in San Francisco was wiped out by the earthquake. About forty-five years of age, von Wiegand is a man of medium build, conspicuously near-sighted, wears inordinately thick Teddy Roosevelt "eyeglasses," and is in his whole bearing a "real" Westerner of unusually affable personality. Von Wiegand claims, when faunted with being a Press agent of the German Government, that he is nothing but an enterprising correspondent of the New York World.

I did not find this opinion of himself fully shared in Germany. There are many people who will tell you that if von Wiegand is not an actual attache of the German Press Bureau his "enterprise" almost always takes the form of very effective Press-agenting for the Kaiser's cause. He certainly comes and goes at all official headquarters in Germany on terms of welcome and intimacy not approached by the status of any other American correspondent, and is a close friend of the notorious Count Reventlow.

Von Wiegand's *liaison* with the powers that be in Berlin has long been a standing joke among his American colleagues. Shortly after the fall of Warsaw in August 1915, when the stage in Poland was set for exhibition to the neutral world, von Wiegand was roused from his slumbers in his suite at the Adlon by a midnight telephone message appraising him that if he would be at Friedrichstrasse Station at 4.30 the next morning with packed bags he would be the only correspondent to be taken on a Staff trip to Warsaw. Von Wiegand was there at the appointed hour, but was astonished to discover that he had been hoaxed. The perpetrators of the "rag" were some of the U.S. confieres.

Von Wiegand for nearly two years has been the recipent of such marked and exclusive favors in Berlin that Mr. Hearst's New York American (the chief rival of the New York World and the head of the "International News Service" which has just been suppressed in this country) decided to send to Germany a special correspondent who should also have a place in the sun. The gentleman appointed to crowd Mr. von Wiegand out of the limelight was a former American clergyman named Dr. William Bayard Hale, a gifted writer and speaker, who interviewed the Crown Prince the other day and who obtained some international notoriety seven or eight years ago by interviewing the Kaiser. That earlier interview was so full of blazing political indiscretions that the German Government suppressed it at great cost by buying up the entire issue of the New York magazine in which the explosion was about to take place. Enough of the interview subsequently leaked out to indicate that its main feature was the German Emperor's insane animosity to Great Britain and Japan and his determination to go to war with them.

Dr. Hale, who arrived in Berlin about four months ago, also enjoyed the prestige of having once been an intimate of President Wilson. He had written the latter's biography and later represented him in Mexico as a special emissary. Shortly before the war Dr. Hale married a New York German woman, who is, I believe, a sister or near relative of Herr Muschenheim, the owner of the Hotel Astor, which in 1914 and 1915 was inhabited by the German propaganda bureau, or one of the many bureau maintained in New York City. From the date of his Teutonic matrimonial alliance Dr. Hale became an ardent protagonist of Kultur. One of his last activities before going to Germany was to edit a huge "yellow book" which summarised "England's violation of international law" and the acrimonious correspondence on contraband and shipping controversies between the British and American Governments. This publication was financed by the German publicity organisation and widely circulated in the United States and in all neutral countries.

Dr. Hale, a tall, dark, keen-looking, smooth-shaven, and smooth-spoken American, received in Berlin on his arrival a welcome customarily extended only to a new coming foreign Ambassador. He came, of course, provided with the warmest credentials Count Bernstorff could supply. Long before Hale had a chance to present himself at the Foreign Office the Foreign Office presented itself to him, an emissary from the Imperial Chancellor having, according to the story current in Berlin, left his compliments at Dr. Hale's hotel. Hale had not been in Berlin many days before an interview with Bothmann-Hollweg was handed to him on a silver plate. Forthwith the New York American began to be deluged with the journalistic sweetmeats—Ministerial interviews, departmental statements, and exclusive news tit-bits with which Karl Heinrich von Wiegand had so long and alone been distinguishing himself.

I have told in detail these facts about von Wiegand and Hale because between them the two men are able to delgue the American public with a torrent of German-made news and views of whose volume and influence British readers have little conception. The New York World's European news is "syndicated" to scores of newspapers throughout the American Continent. For the past eighteen months the service has "featured" von Wiegand's Berlin despatches to the exclusion, or at least almost to the eclipse of the World's other war news. Hale's despatches to the Hearst press have been published all the way across the Republic, not only in dailies of vast circulation owned by Mr. Hearst but by a great many other papers like this prominent Philadephia North American.

The German authorities understand all this perfectly well. That explains their unceasing attention to von Wiegand, Hale and to other equally valuable correspondents like Enderis of the Milwaukee Germania, Danziger of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, James D'Donnell Bennett of the Chicago Tribune. One of these spoon fed correspondents recently understood to write a book on Belgium in war-time for the purpose of whitewashing Germans in American estimation. Accompanied by his wife he was motored and dined and wined through the conquered country under the watchful chaperonage of German officers. He returned to Berlin to write his book though it is common knowledge that during his entire stay in Belgium he was not permitted to talk to a single Belgian.

Although nominally catered to and fawned upon by the German authorities the American correspondents cut on the whole a humiliating figure though not all of them realise it. It is notorious that they are spied on day and night. . . . They had a sample of the actual contempt in which the German authorities hold them on the day when the Deutschland returned to Bremen, August 23. For the purpose of glorifying the Deutschland's achievement in the United States the American correspondents in Berlin were despatched to Bremen where they were told that elaborate arrangements for their entertainment had just been completed. Count Zeppelin, two airmen who had just raided England, and a number of other national heroes were to be present, together with the Grand Duke of Oldenburg at the head of a galaxy of civil, military and naval dignitaries. The grand climax of the Deutschland joy carnival was to be a magnificant banquet in the evening with plenty of that luxury, bread and butter, at the Bremen Rathhaus accompanied by oratorical and pyrotechnic fireworks. The correspondents were given an opportunity to watch the progress of the Deutschland through the Weser into Bremen Harbor but though at night when they looked for their places in the banqueting hall they were informed that there was no room for them. An overflow banquet had been arranged in a neighboring tavern in their special honor. This was too much for even the War Press Bureau's best American friends and the overflow dinner was served at a table which contained many vacant chairs.

I think it fair to say that several of the principal American correspondents, including Mr. Conger and Mr. Powers of the Associated Press, Mr. Cyril Browne of the New York Times, and Mr. Ackermann of the United Press are making a serious effort to practise independent journalism. But it is a difficult and almost hopeless struggle. They are shackled and controlled from one end of the week to the other. They could not if they wished send the unadorned truth to the United States. All they are permitted to report is that portion of the truth which reflects Germany in the light in which it is useful for Germany to appear from time to time. A certain kind of news is doled out for the United States, a different kind for Spain and still a different brand, when emergency demands, for Switzerland, Brazil or Chile. There is a Chinese correspondent among the other "neutrals" in Germany. The "news" prepared for him by Major Nicolai's department would be very amusing reading in the columns of Mr. von Wiegand's or Dr. Hale's papers.

There is a celebrated and pro-ally newspaper in New York whose motto is "All the news that's fit to print." The motto of the German War Press Bureau is "All the news that *we* think fit."

I'd Like to Have An Impartial Tribunal

(Continued from Page 3)

ther the national sentiment behind it is so penetrated by the lessons of this war as to feel that in the future each nation, although not immediately concerned in this dispute, is yet interested, and vitally interested, in doing something, even if it be by force, to keep the peace.

Germany the Great Anarchist

But there must be more than that. You must have some agreement after this war is over as to the methods under which the war is to be conducted. (Cheers.) Germany complains of our methods in this war. She complains of our blockade. From the very beginning Germany did her utmost to prevent food reaching this country. In the early stages of the war she sank two neutral ships with food for this country. It does not lie with her to complain of our blockade. But what about other methods which had been introduced—the sowing of mines indiscriminately upon the high seas, a danger equally to neutrals and to belligerents; the pouring of shells into defenceless coast towns?—because you must remember that what is required, according to the German official communiques, to convert an Allied town on the coast into a fortress is not the position of guns in it or the presence of troops, but merely the fact that she was fired upon by a German cruiser. (Laughter.) Then there is the use of poisonous gas in war, which nobody would have believed possible if the Germans had not begun it, which nobody thought of using till the Germans began it. In the Gallipoli Peninsula neither we nor the French used the gas, because we would not be the first to introduce it anywhere. That has been brought into the war. Then there is the sinking of merchant vessels, with the destruction of the passengers and crews; the acts committed in Belgium and other Allied territory in the occupation of Germany, some of which have been the subject of investigation and report, in breach of all the laws and conventions of war and all the most elementary dictates of humanity.

And one thing more, of which we hear little, very little, and do not know the full story. Since the outbreak of war, since Turkey entered the war, she has been the vassal of Germany. Enough has leaked through to make it clear that there has gone on, and is going on, in Turkey on a scale unprecedented, and with horrors unequalled before, an attempt to exterminate the Christian population; horrors which Germany could have prevented, and which could only have gone on with her toleration. Perhaps some day some neutral nation who knows the full story will make it known to the world. All these things have been happening during this war, and what a prospect it opens for the future! Are all the resources of science to be devoted after this war to invent means of destroying the human race, with no restriction upon their use? It is a prospect which threatens civilization and existence of the race itself.

Germany, in letting loose these things, has been the great anarchist who has let loose on the world a greater and more terrible anarchy than any individual anarchist ever dreamed of. (Cheers). In future war, unless there is some means of restraining it, will by the development of science be made even more terrible and horrible than this war has been, because Germany has thrown down all the barriers which civilization previously built up so as to keep the horrors of war within bounds. Neutral nations have an interest in seeing that something is done to ensure that there shall be rules which shall be kept in future wars—rules which shall be so laid down and supported that it will be clear that any nation which departs from them will be regarded by the whole world as the enemy of the human race, and have the whole world against them.

The indiscriminate use of high explosives to destroy great cities, to destroy combatants and non-combatants alike, all those things which have been done in this war, the introduction of poisonous gas, the introduction perhaps of disease—it will need all the efforts not only of belligerents but of neutrals, after this war is over, to see that the barriers necessary to secure that the inventions of science are used in the future, in the air, on the land, in the water and under the water, not for the destruction of mankind, but for its welfare, to see that all nations shall recognize some responsibility to prevent outbreaks of war, and that, if there be war, it shall be conducted by rules at least as humane as those which our ancestors observed, and which Germany today has disregarded and thrown to the winds. This is a matter in which the whole human race is interested.

The Young Man's Sacrifice

Day by day it is brought home to us that here and in the countries of the Allies there are hundreds of thousands of homes to which, indeed, victory may bring a sense of pride and satisfaction, but to which it can never bring just the same gladness and joy in life that was in these homes before the war. One young life after another goes to the front, mounts in spirit the heights of nobleness and courage, to which in ordinary times even a long life gives no opportunity of attaining. And on those heights many of them pass away, leaving often some record of the spirit with which they have met their death, which makes us doubly proud of them, although it adds to the poignancy of grief and sense of sorrow and loss. They are succeeded by others, and yet by others, and will be as long as the effort is required—a long procession from all our countries of men who die but who do not fail, because their life and the manner of their death is a glorious success.

This generation in its prime is giving its life, but it is giving it that the older generation now among us may live out its years after this war in peace, freedom, ond honor, and that the generation which is now children, and the generations who who are yet to come, may enjoy life and develop the national life, free from the stifling oppression of the domination of Prussian militarism. For years before this war we were living under the deepening shadow of Prussian militarism extending itself over the whole of Germany, and then extending itself over the whole Continent. There must be no end to this war, no peace except a peace which is going to ensure that the nations of Europe live in the future free from that shadow in the open air and in the light of freedom. (Cheers). For that we are contending. We know that if mankind has any birthright, as we believe it has a birthright to peace and to liberty, then our cause is just and right, because it is for that we are fighting.

When they ask us, "How long is the struggle to be continued?" we can but reply that it must be continued till these things are secured, and if it be hard that the present generation in its prime should be called on to sacrifice all, it is for the sake of the future of the nation and the generations that come after. It is our determination, which the progress of the war but deepens, in common with our Allies, to continue the war until we have made it certain that the Allies in common shall have achieved the success which must and ought to be theirs, until they have secured the future peace of the whole Continent of Europe, until they have made it clear that all the sacrifices we have made shall not have been in vain. (Cheers).

Mr. G. Dussol proposed "The Diplomatic Corps."

The French Ambassador (M. Paul Cambon), in responding, said that in proportion as the war was prolonged, as the field of military operations extended, and the sacrifices imposed were multiplied, the bonds which united the Allies became closer, and the understanding between them became so complete that they could say that there was absolute community of sentiments, of views, and aspirations among them. (Cheers).

They were engaged in a war of defence against the most audacious attempt to enslave Europe that had been seen in history. (Cheers). This aim had been professed publicly by the highest authorities, political and scientific, in Germany. He believed that they now regretted having spoken and written as they did when they believed themselves sure of victory. He believed today they would like to decline responsibility for the war. They went so far as to say that Lord Grey in London prepared for aggression upon Germany. Lord Grey had dealt with this paradox, and those who knew him had cause to smile when he was accused of preparing aggression of any kind. Neither in private nor public life had Lord Grey ever been capable of a *mauvais procede* against any one.

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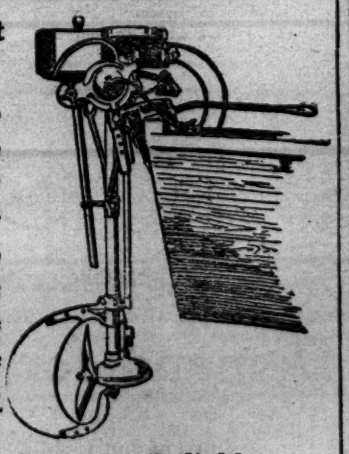

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BASKETBALL SEASON TO BE A LIVELY ONE

Two Leagues for the Present And An All-Comers' Competition Later

Basketball looks like getting a big forward push in the Settlement this season, for the local enthusiasts are busy with much more ambitious schedules than they have ever had before. In a week or so a start will be made at the S. V. C. gymnasium at the Town Hall with the second edition of the series Mr. J. H. Crocker got going last year.

Unfortunately, the League does not appear likely to have a bigger membership. So many men plead that they have to play football or hockey on Saturdays and that basketball twice a week takes too much out of them, whereas, if they would only stick it for a fortnight, they would undoubtedly find that the gymnasium game is fine hardening practice for the outdoor sports.

This season, entries are already assured from "B" Co., the new American athletic club (which is, thus far, largely composed of members of the American Co., S. V. C.), the Socony team, the Portuguese Co. and the Buyers. Hopes are still entertained that at least "A" Co. and the Scottish may come in. Anyway, with only these there will be enough to carry on until the Chinese New Year.

At the same time, there will be a Chinese league running, with St. John's, Nanyang, Baptist College and the Y. M. C. A. and they are all real hot stuff at the game. The notion this year is to let each league get through its program and then to see if a combination tournament cannot be arranged—throw it open to any teams in Shanghai. This would bring some good play and any amount of excitement.

First Games of Season

The first basketball games of the season were played last evening at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Gym. The Senior Leaders and Y.M.C.A. Day School boys played a tie game 16-16. The National Y.M.C.A. Secretaries were just barely defeated by the local Physical Directors.

The Score

Day School	1st half	2nd half	Ttl.
T. J. Koo	2	0	
S. B. Hsu	2	2	
H. S. Su	4	6	
T. Y. Koo	0	0	
V. H. Jui	0	0	
K. T. Wong	0	0	—
			16
Leaders			
C. H. Tong	0	0	
C. Y. Loh	0	2	
J. J. Ling	4	4	
Walter Chen	0	0	
F. S. Yen	1	0	
S. S. Chow	0	5	—
			16
Second Game			
Nat'l Secs.	1st half	2nd half	Ttl.
Anderson	4	0	
Starrett	2	4	
Hening	4	10	
D. Y. Lin	0	0	
Walter Chen	0	0	—
			24
Phys. Dirs.			
Yang	0	0	
Ko	2	0	
Swan	11	4	
Hoh	2	6	
Tsu	0	0	
Yao	0	0	—
			25

Football

The Jewish Recreation Club met the Customs in a friendly game on Sunday. The Jewish Club were minus a few of their best players, and the Customs likewise suffered. The game was opened with the Jewish Club doing most of the work, though they were unable to score on account of the sound defence of Schneider and Chapman. The second half saw the Customs in earnest and the Jewish backs, Fuxman and Sanft clearing splendidly. Schneider became dangerous towards the end of the game, his long shots at goal, and fine passes to Anderson often causing anxiety to the Jewish Club. The game eventually ended without a score. Fuxman, Meyer and Sanft put up a spirited defence, and saved the game for their side at many critical times. Mr. A. V. White refereed ably. A return match will be played, a week from next Sunday.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

The Shanghai American Athletic Club will hold another meeting this evening at 5.15 o'clock at No. 19 Nanking Road when further plans for the coming season will be considered. A basketball team has been formed, consisting of Messrs. Rodger, Ashley, Woods, Rasmussen, C. Ollerdessen and Langley which on next Friday evening at 5.30 o'clock will meet a team, mostly made up of members of B. Co., (British) arranged by Mr. J. H. Crocker of the Y.M.C.A.

Plans for the English Rugby team and the hockey team will be discussed at this afternoon's meeting and all Americans interested are invited to be present.

HANBURY OLD BOYS

At a meeting of the Hanbury School Old Boys Football Club, held yesterday, at the schoolroom, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. C. Divers, the following officers were elected for the season: Captain, H. Hayward; vice-captain, L. P. Quincey; selection committee, the captain, vice-captain and honorary secretary (F. Wittsack).

VISCOUNT KATO HITS TERAUCHI AND GENRO

Elder Statesmen Old Men Whose Ideas Don't Change, Says Leader

OPPOSITION FOR CABINET

Before Meeting at Sendai, Resolution Is Passed Against New Premier

Tokio, November 16.—Attacking the Terauchi Ministry and calling the *Genro* old men whose ideas do not change to suit changed conditions, Viscount Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Kenseikai, the strongest political party in the House of Representatives, came out as an avowed opponent of the present cabinet in a political speech made last Sunday in Sendai. The occasion was a meeting of the Sendai branch of the newly-formed Constitutional Party, which covers all of northeastern Japan.

Before Viscount Kato spoke the meeting passed a resolution declaring the intention of the party to oppose Count Terauchi as an unconstitutional Premier and to work to promote the cause of constitutional government in Japan.

A feature of Viscount Kato's speech was his reference to what a "certain person who recommended Count Terauchi to His Majesty" said to Viscount at that time. Viscount Kato said that he was told: "I know that you are a fit person to become Premier, and sooner or later you may occupy that position. Today, however, is not the time, because the close of the European War will bring about unexpected changes in the world situation. Issues that may involve the rise or fall of our Empire may be the outgrowth of the conflict. It is necessary, therefore, that for the present we have a ministry that represents all the nation.

Saw Terauchi Without Enemies

"Your personal fitness to become Premier is not questioned, but you have many enemies. Count Terauchi, on the other hand, has no party connections and therefore no political enemies. That is why I saw to it that he was chosen to head the new ministry."

Commenting on this statement, Viscount Kato said: "It is true that Count Terauchi is also without friends just as he is without enemies. But why is a leader of a political party not fit to become Premier? How can we expect to have an all nation ministry? An agreement of the entire nation in political matters is not to be expected.

"The Terauchi Ministry may find little trouble in carrying on the government. But a government by the few will never satisfy the people of Japan.

"Count Terauchi's policies were formally laid before the nation in his address to the provincial governors, an address in which I have been unable to find anything noteworthy. He appears to wish to mediate between political parties, thereby raising himself to a position superior to all parties. His attitude is very indefinite. I am glad, however, that he has taken the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as the basis of his foreign policy. He did not say much about this alliance, and it is known that members of his cabinet are opposed to it and the semi-official press organs of his clique have opposed it. However, it being known that the Premier stands for this Alliance, his foreign policy should be considered to have its good points.

Popular Support Needed

"This is not the time for a government by the few or a super-party ministry. Unless a ministry is based on the support of public opinion that ministry cannot be expected to lead in the nation's development.

"The *Genro* are men of patriotism and loyalty. But the elders of the Meiji Era are dead, and the men in their places were only the secondary men of that era. They are all men of the past, and in times that are changing rapidly, they do not change their ideas. That explains what happened when Count Terauchi was made Premier.

"Gentlemen, as you have resolved today, endeavor to bring about the restoration of constitutional government to Japan. The day of your success is near at hand. You must not be downcast or excited. Only work with sincerity and accomplish the objects you have set before yourselves."

The first part of Viscount Kato's speech was taken up with a defence of the Okuma Ministry against charges which had been made against it a few days before by Mr. Hara, president of the Seiyukai, who spoke in Sendai. Viscount Kato spoke in praise of the financial, national defence and foreign policies of the Okuma Ministry, at the same time attacking the manner in which the Seiyukai, when in power, had handled these questions. The anti-loan policy of the Okuma Cabinet, he said, had placed Japan once more on a firm financial basis; its national defence acts had given the country the "Two Division" Scheme for Korea; and the diplomacy of that ministry had upheld the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by declaring war on Germany and had handled the China question properly. The Russo-Japanese Alliance, he said, was another achievement of the Okuma Ministry.

Defends Japan in China

Viscount Kato next took up the question of Japanese occupation of Chinese territory, holding that Japan is as much justified as were any of the Powers in their acquisitions of the last part of the last century. He defended the diplomacy which brought Japan into the war, and declared that it had done much to raise the international standing of Japan.

Turning to Japan's diplomacy with China, he declared that, too, was successful. He pointed to the extension of the Japanese influence in Shantung, the Kwantung Peninsula, and the added concessions in regard to the South Manchuria and the Antung-Mukden Railway, declaring that these gains were just and were achievements for the Okuma Ministry.

Turning to the Russo-Japanese Convention, he said: "We should rejoice to know that ten years after the Russo-Japanese War, this convention has been concluded. My opponents have charged that I was opposed to this convention, but that is an untruth. Some have contended that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as an antiquated instrument, should be abandoned upon the formation with a compact with Russia, but that is altogether inadvisable. The Alliance with Great Britain is the foundation of Japanese diplomacy. It must never be abandoned. It should be complemented by the agreement with Russia and made more firm thereby."

Concluding that the Okuma Ministry was anything but a failure, Viscount Kato then went on to tell why that Ministry had resigned. It was because of Marquis Okuma's advanced age, he said. The Premier, he declared, had resigned for personal, not political, reasons. Therefore, he had the right to appoint his successor. He then told how, in accordance with constitutional principles, Marquis Okuma had named him, Viscount Kato, to succeed, and how this choice had been overridden by the *Genro*.

Shanghai Misses Back From An Unwelcome Voyage To Vancouver

Japan Advertiser:—The two German girls, Misses Marion and Jean Hoerter, who were refused permission to land in Yokohama when they touched here a month ago, are back again from Vancouver, having devoted the time which they had intended to spend holiday-making in Japan to a compulsory round trip on the steamer.

They arrived here first on October 12 by the Empress of Asia, intending to spend a few weeks in Japan. Although the girls are German subjects their grandfather, who accompanied them, is a British subject, Mr. James Johnston of Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, and they carried a special permit from the British Consul-General in Shanghai. Governor Ariyoshi interested himself in the plight of the girls, the eldest of whom is only 16 years of age, and made application to the Home Office for permission for them to stay in Yokohama until they should find a vessel to take them back to Shanghai. The authorities were inflexible and the girls had no option but to continue their voyage to Vancouver. This they did, their grandfather going with them and their holidays were spent in seeing as much of the world as could be viewed from the promenade deck of the liner. They continued their journey to Shanghai by the Empress of Asia on 17th inst.

AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 17.—The coming Austrian war loan will be a 5½% loan, redeemable after 40 years. It will be issued at 92 per cent. At the same time, 5½% treasury bonds, redeemable after 5½ years, will be issued at 96½%. The subscription will be opened on November 20 and will be closed on December 16.

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Serbs' Bold Advance Ends Big Enveloping Scheme in Balkans

Allies Claim Complete Victory From Czerna to Prespa; Allow no Respite

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 19.—The battle which has been proceeding since the 10th, on a front extending from the River Czerna to Lake Prespa, has ended in a complete victory for the Allies.

Yesterday witnessed the conclusion of a vast enveloping movement of the German-Bulgar forces defending the region of Monastir. It was a bold advance by the Servians that forced the enemy to evacuate their last positions before Monastir.

French cavalry entered the town on the heels of the enemy's rear-guard and French and Russian infantry followed. We pushed on north of Monastir and are pursuing the enemy without respite.

We took over 600 prisoners and a considerable quantity of material.

London, November 19.—Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that a Servian communique reports: The Servians gained fresh victories yesterday in the Czerna region and the enemy are retreating in disorder towards Prilep.

The Servians have captured the villages of Grunista, Brnik and Garatok and Hill 1,378, taking numerous prisoners and booty. They continue in pursuit.

Great conflagrations were observed in Monastir and violent explosions were heard. The Allies today entered Monastir.

The fall of Monastir is the topic in the clubs and newspapers. It is a heavy blow to the Bulgarians, representing the defeat of their main ambition to possess Macedonia. The failure of the Central Empires to support them marks, perhaps, the beginning of the end of the coalition between Germany and Bulgaria.

It will undoubtedly relieve the pressure of von Falkenhayn on Rumania. The extraordinary bravery and skill of the Servians is warmly appreciated.

Monastir, an important railway and road center, is the key to Monastir Plain, where the Allied cavalry will probably now be able to operate. Its fall seriously menaces Ochrida, twenty miles northwards, to which town the Bulgarians attach such extraordinary importance that they will probably reinforce the garrison by weakening their forces operating against Rumania.

It is now more difficult for any of the Greeks to molest the Allies' communications to the sea and the Allies will be able to commence a more resolute offensive along the main railway ascending the valley of the Vardar, though their losses in the recent desperate fighting may necessitate a rest.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters in Macedonia, in a message dated the 17th, predicting the imminence of a further success, points out that the 19th is the anniversary of the capture of Monastir by the Servians from the Turks in 1912.

The fighting is being conducted amid rain, sleet and mud in the plains and sleet, snow and slush in the mountains. Everywhere, is a bitter, damp, numbing cold. Nevertheless, the Allies, in a most dashing manner, have driven the enemy back six miles.

The Servians, supported by French guns and infantry, have been very successful. They have been unceasingly on the offensive for ten days, dislodging the Bulgarians from a series of positions.

The enemy received considerable reinforcements and counter-attacked but only obtained momentary relief. The Servians were very resolute and would not allow the enemy to rest once they had got them on the run.

It was the success of the Franco-Servian forces on the left of the Czerna which made Kenali untenable. It was invulnerable to a frontal attack, being protected by entanglements concealed in gullies, with deep, narrow trenches and elaborate dug-outs and with extensive boggy ground in front.

A German official communique reports: New German forces have reached the battle-area north of Monastir.

Rome, November 19.—The Italian newspapers regard the fall of Monastir as most important from a political as well as from a military point of view, as it is bound to affect the Balkans profoundly, especially Rumania. They praise the British success on the Struma front, as proving, with the Franco-Servian victories, that the Bulgarians are weakening.

The Italians co-operated in the operations against Monastir, taking 200 prisoners on the eastern slopes of Baba Mountains.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 22, 1916

Principle and Politics

(Christian Science Monitor)

WHEN Disraeli wrote, in Lothair, that "the world is weary of statesmen, whom democracy has degraded into politicians," he was indulging in an epigram which was a trifle unjust to democracies. But that injustice is, after all, the common coin of your epigram-monger, from Aristophanes to the author of "The Pilgrim Scrip." At the same time it would be possible, it is to be imagined, to find quite a number of statesmen-politicians in the ranks of the oligarchies. To take a single example, the famous Whig party, so powerful, in England, in the eighteenth century, knew about as much concerning "politics," used as a cant phrase, as the most unregenerate radical of the consulate of Benjamin Disraeli. Democratic institutions may have been responsible for reducing the opportunities of the statesman by fettering his freedom of action. The many ministries of the Third Republic may, possibly, be pointed to as a result of this, just as the telegraph has gone far toward reducing the pro-consul to a secretary. But if anybody imagines that Walpole or Castlereagh, Cardinal Fleury or the Abbe Dubois, Metternich or the Duke de Courland, knew nothing of politics, that person must possess something of that phase of youthfulness which the ineffable Mr. Littimer observed in "David Copperfield."

The fact is that true statesmanship is not the perquisite of the autocrat or the democrat, it is the product of moral fiber. It was precisely that which separated George Washington from Lord North, William Pitt from Charles James Fox, and which was so lamentably lacking in the atmosphere of Œil-de-Boeuf. Of course a man must have education and ability, but without moral fiber these things are of little value. They may, indeed, be a positive affliction. A famous Chinese sage has, in an atrabilious outburst, insisted that education should be abolished on the grounds that it only converts the ignorant and harmless knave into the astute and dangerous one. On the other hand moral fiber is the seed of genius. Washington was a genius, but it was not a transcendant intellectual capacity which made him one. On the other hand his great contemporary, Danton, failed just where he was strong. A great general, like Napoleon, may be a very little man; a great statesman, as the world counts statesmanship, like Mirabeau, may be something of a scoundrel. But Washington, who never had anything approaching the ability of Napoleon or Mirabeau, in their particular ways, was one of the world's great men, simply because to some ability as a soldier, and more as a statesman, he added the moral fiber of a Paul. For "not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called."

The Indians, a famous writer declares, called Washington "Big Hand," because they recognised the toughness of this moral fiber in him; and he goes on to depict, in a truly delightful passage, the two great Seneca chiefs riding away to assure their people that there would be no war, simply because "Big Hand" had so stated. What the world wants, today, is more "Big Hands." Not politicians of many words and few deeds; but statesmen of few words and determined action. Not men watching concernedly the antics of the jumping cat, but men with a resolution stayed upon Principle. Lord Macaulay was not a great statesman, his genius lay bent in another direction. But he was far too fine a statesman to stoop to the tricks of politics. When his constituents demanded a change of his opinions on a question which he regarded as involving his adherence to Principle, he refused though it cost him his seat. It cost Edinburgh something more, however, namely, its self-esteem. Next election the City fathers came to the discarded member to ask him to stand again. "You may elect me," replied the great historian, "but I will not open my mouth, nor stretch forth my hand to obtain your suffrage." So it was that Macaulay became once again member for Edinburgh. And so it will be with every man statesman enough to have the courage of his convictions, to be ready to wait, and to be unfaltering in his allegiance to Principle.

This is a very different thing from being honest because it is the best policy. The man who is honest because he conceives it is going to pay him to be, is, ipso facto, flagrantly dishonest. Nor is it a desirable thing to expect failure as the fruit of honesty and faithfulness. The great teacher in Galilee declared that Principle would make the man who had proved faithful over a few things ruler over many. And true statesmanship must be founded on a recognition of the fact that an understanding of and obedience to Principle cannot lead to failure. It was no mere vanity that led William Pitt to declare to the Duke of Devonshire, in a crisis in the fortunes of Great Britain: "My lord, I know I can save this nation, and I know no other man who can." Pitt knew himself. He knew his own probity, in an age of scandalous corruption, and he knew his own single-mindedness in the midst of a wilderness of self-seekers. He was, therefore, confident of success, and success crowned his efforts. As for the medley of politicians who disputed with him for power, hardly one of them has left a reputation which is in commonest degree desirable, and this for the simple reason that whilst his hands were clean, theirs were foul; whilst his motives were lofty, theirs were tainted with self-interest. Is it any wonder that Lord Morley has declared, that "those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other"?

It is, indeed, the failure to combine the two that has reduced politics to a byword throughout the world. A man, said a famous political leader, only a few weeks ago, to a representative of this paper, who directs his private affairs with the utmost regard for honor, will throw every vestige of decency overboard in his conduct of a political campaign. I doubt, declared a statesman of untarnished probity, on the very same day, whether it is possible to pass through a general election unsmirched. So long as politics are regarded from this point of view, by the most honorable of men, there is little hope for their improvement. In order to clean the Augean stable, it will be necessary for the political Hercules to realise that a man can touch pitch without being defiled, in a sense never contemplated by the author of the book of Ecclesiasticus.

The Young Knight Of The Road

By Sir Robert Baden-Powell, The Chief Scout

Now then, Mrs. Hooligan,
Just send your boy to school again,
Or upon my soul I'll let you know
That I'm the School Board man.

Such is the song in whose chorus I used to join with some heartiness a few years ago—rather on account of its lilt than for its meaning. But in the light of today there is a meaning in it which has a national importance. Mrs. Hooligan, not her boy, is the party whom the nation should hold responsible for the vagaries of her offspring, especially at a time when juvenile crime is so much to the fore.

Master Hooligan has, I see, burglariously entered a dwelling-house while the owner was asleep; he found his way to the larder and subsequently to the kitchen, lit the fire, and made some tea and "scoffed" a considerable amount of bread and pots of various jams. He was eventually captured, and he proved to be the leader of a gang of kindred spirits given to laying ambushes and to bombing enemies' entrenchments, with carefully placed outposts to signal the approach of the police. "Reprobates of the worst kind," the magistrate pronounced them, "led on to crime through the evil effects of the kinema and inadequate education. Jail is the only proper place for him, where he can be put under real discipline with others of his kind." No mention of Mrs. Hooligan or Hooligan *pere* in all this—where are they?

We find that Mr. Hooligan is away at the front, while Mrs. Hooligan is working early and late in a munition factory, "to kill them Boches," as she puts it. "Never could hold in that boy," she adds; "when 'e ain't a burglar 'e's doin' highwayman." For all practical purposes he has no father or mother. What he has got is the spirit of high adventure, with little field for exercising it.

* * *

Master Hooligan has fallen very low. His great enjoyment was as one of a gang of "knights of the road" to lower the self-sufficiency of the bare-kneed, big-hat brigade by taking short cuts and recurring at every corner as they passed with the hilarious welcome of "Sprouts!"

One day he fell. Something about a Boy Scout attracted him, whether it was the axe or the lanyarded knife or the War Service badge. He asked about it, and in turn was invited to look in at their club. Before he well knew what he was about he was badged with a green armlet bearing the letters S.R. (Scouts' Reserve). He was an honorary member of the Scout Troop for the period of the war. There he soon found that his ability for creeping into houses brought him to the front in scouting games. Lighting the fire and cooking his food now came in as part of his ordinary work. His former methods of signalling he found crude beside those which were now offered him. His ambushing experiences were valuable to him in the team scouting competitions. His cleverness at short cuts served him well in the Scouts' despatch runs. The practice of good turns appealed to him with a novel force as a startling variation on his previous exploits with dogs and tin cans. Where once he had thought his gang of highwaymen was not to be beaten, his new *esprit de corps* placed his patrol as second to none. He had found himself.

* * *

At a great London railway terminus on a Sunday night, when shoals of men were returning from furlough, two small Scouts and a badged assistant are moving busily through the throng, escorting bewildered soldiers to their trains and helping them to find their lost belongings.

"What is your duty here?" "Helping the soldiers." "Don't you even get Sunday off?" "Sunday is the only day we get on; we are at work the other nights of the week." "Who sends you here?" "Nobody sends us. Our Scoutmaster is at the front. We are doing our bit." [This was an actual conversation.]

We find the troop is managed, in the absence of its commander, by a committee of the boys themselves, calling itself the "Court of Honor." Station duty is not their only work. Some of them are messengers at the hospital; corporate service has been rendered by the Scouts in each doing a day's work to earn money to supply five recreation huts at the front and three ambulances. Nearly £5,000 was raised and no begging allowed. None of your flag days, but solid work. In Belfast alone the Scouts collected 200 tons of bottles for the purpose. The Government offices and Police and Fire Brigade Headquarters use them all over the country as orderlies. At the outbreak of war the Scouts took charge of all the main telegraph lines and railway bridges against possible damage; and from the outbreak of war till today they have been doing the coastguards' duty from John o' Groat's to the Land's End.

* * *

One day a letter came for Scout Hooligan, and he then realised that he was one of a widespread brotherhood. Because his name began with H and his town was London he got letters from a Scout whose name also began with H and who also lived in London—but it was London beyond the seas, in Ontario. From his distant friend he learned how strawberry-growing implied that Canada was not always under snow; ex-Scouts from over-seas in Australian uniform would greet him in the street with the secret sign of the Scouts and shake with the left hand as brother Scouts. He learned where Rumania is upon the map because some of his brother Scouts had been killed there when on duty under the bombs of an air raid. His Russian brother Scouts had shown their gallantry in action. He learnt how a French Boy Scout had stood up to be shot because he refused to give information to the Germans; while the Belgian Scouts as a corps of despatch riders were noted for their success in running the gauntlet of the enemy. In neutral countries, too, he had his friends. The Swiss Scouts and the Dutch both helped our wounded prisoners, and friendly greetings came from those in Chili, Denmark, Uruguay, New York, and Spain.

At the front he has nearly 100,000 elder brother Scouts, and among them they have won the highest honors and the highest praise. In the Grand Fleet, too, ex-Scouts have won a name for discipline and self-sacrificing devotion to duty; eighty-three killed in the battle of Jutland, and among them Jack Cornwell, V.C., the standing example of the Scouts' motto, "Never say die till you're dead."

* * *

As much depends on the women as on the men in our future. Alongside the training school for efficient citizenship in the Boy Scout movement runs that of the Girl Guides, for developing efficient homecraft among the future Mrs. Hooligans of the nation.

Organised and run on similar principles of giving character, technical skill, health, and sense of service, though necessarily varying in its details, the Girl Guide movement is spreading fast among the girls of all grades. Like the Scouts, they, too, are doing their war service. They, too, have given their huts and ambulances for the men at the front out of their own earnings; they have turned their club-rooms into "hostels," or first-aid stations, for dealing with bomb cases, accidents, etc. And they, too, are used for messenger and munition duties in various parts of the country.

The girls are just as eager as the boys, if not more so, to do their bit. How much more could be done in this direction had they only a little more help! Our forbears of the Middle Ages used to give one-tenth of their wordly goods to God and the poor. Of those today who have not 10 per cent to spare in cash, surely all can at least spare 10 per cent of their time—that is, a short hour and a half in the week—to help their younger brothers and sisters in their effort to make themselves efficient.

Who Is Germany's Real Enemy?

By Clay MacCauley

(Japan Advertiser)

Looking through an old German magazine this morning—November 8, 1916—for some needed literary information, I happened upon this question, as the heading to a book-review. Of course, because of the present engrossing international struggle the question commanded my attention, and I was soon occupied by the answer that gave motive to the book. I found it one of surprising insight; and, considering the time and place whence it came—forty-eight years ago and in Germany—it took shape as a startling judgment and prophecy. The book was issued from the press of the University printed in Munich, in 1868; its author not named. But the review was made in "The New Age," in 1871, by Professor Dr. Herrmann Freiherrn von Leonhardi, of the University of Prague. This review eminently deserves circulation among those who are desirous of knowing just where the blame lies for the great crime under which the world is now suffering. I reproduce a large part of it, for readers of English.

Hohenzollern the Enemy

Dr. Leonhardi, a German writing of a German book, observes that through a careful historical study the author had come to the conclusion that the hereditary foe of Germany is the House of Hohenzollern. "This judgment," he adds, "which most of the people of Germany would not have been inclined to accept when made, in 1868, had, since then, been really confirmed. The author certainly makes a powerful arraignment not only of the Hohenzollerns themselves but of the Prussian system of government, and also of the subject Prussian people."

"Historically," so says the writer of the book, "it is the fact that already, in 1740 the Hohenzollern offensive began with the aim of crushing the existing Government of Germany and of appropriating its separate parts for itself. From that time on until the French Revolution the terrible wars in Germany were the work of the Hohenzollern Dynasty."

"Maria Theresa wrote to Marie Antoinett: 'The future does not lie before me smiling. I shall not live to see it, but my children and my grandchildren and my good people will know it only too well. We are feeling already the unprincipled and mighty despotism of this military Monarchy, which knows no other rule of conduct than its own advantage. If only the Prussian motive is allowed to win greater gains, what an outlook is opened for those who come after us. And certainly—don't let us deceive ourselves—it is steadily on the increase.

"'We should not be led astray by the flatteries of the Prussian policy. The King uses them only thereby to reach his ends. These gained he always does the contrary—he never keeps his word. He does this to every one, except to the one Power that he fears—that is Russia.

"'Austria and France must keep closely bound together,' continues the Empress. 'We shall be overrun and overthrown, one after the other, if we do not stand firmly united.'"

A Warning Fulfilled

The author of this prophetic book then made the comment, "We repeat our judgment that the warning made by the Empress Maria Theresa in the year 1778, now, in the year 1868, has in no way been weakened in truth and clarity.

"And the means used at home by which the Hohenzollern Dynasty has made its policy successful abroad were sharply and definitely set forth by the Empress. It was the unsparing exploitation of its own subject people in money and in blood. It is from the Hohenzollern State that the frightful example of the system under which Europe is now suffering has issued: namely, the system of draining and wasting the vital forces of the people for the purpose of maintaing overpowering standing armies that shall be always ready for aggressive wars.

"King Frederick the Second, as the ruler of five million people so exalted himself among the Great Powers that he compelled those five millions, in a time of peace, to support an army of 180,000; that, is to have one soldier for each twenty-seven persons.

"What an endless reach of misery is made in the simple relation of those two numbers: 1 and 27! Such a military burden, in a time of peace, human history has never before known. This system has made King Frederick, as the representative of the Hohenzollern Dynasty, the founder of 'armed peace.'

"The Hohenzollern State has never struck a blow for Germany. Whatever may have been the wish of the Germans, it has been made to serve the House of Hohenzollern: the policy of this House in 1813, and since, has been only to carry on, with Russian help, a war of conquest. The just wishes of the German nation were not met in the Congress of Vienna.

Dynasty and Democracy

"However, the German Bund came into being; and the Hohenzollern Dynasty took part in it. But it took part, as all after moves showed, not to further the German federative principle, but to check its development; and, at the first opportunity, to destroy the Union, just as it had crushed the Empire, in order that the German lands might become so much further material for annexation. . . . 'Nowadays, there rises a foreboding such as the Empress Maria Theresa expressed in 1778. But we quiet our fears with the thought, that one-half of the military power of the Hohenzollern State, the Landwehr, or "Home guard,"—can not be used in a war of conquest. Still, the Prussian policy has not neglected use of the other means which the Empress Maria Theresa characterised; namely, falsehood in every shape and manner.'"

The author then spoke of the baseness of the Hohenzollern policy, as directed towards Italy, both in its promises and its perfidy, continuing, "The year 1866 brought forward a crisis. The Hohenzollern policy became, clearly, just as the Empress Maria Theresa, ninety years before, had defined it to be, that is, undisturbed by right, truth or honor; above all a military despotism, having, instead of cynicism, in religion, a despicable hypocrisy. . . . And now another danger has appeared. Many Germans are beginning to come to terms with the Prussian autocracy, because of the seemingly completed fact of its victory. We say seemingly completed. The days of the Prague Treaty of Peace are indeed completed facts. But not, therefore, so, is the victory of Prussia. No permanent status has been secured. All Europe is now involved in the drama. The closing scene of frightful tragedy has not been given—the tragedy of the insatiable land greed of the Hohenzollern Dynasty towards Germany and, indeed, towards all Europe. Only the first act has passed. The others are to follow."

Absolute Military Monarchy

The author of the book under review, in trying to prevent his fellow countrymen from deceiving themselves about Prussia's purposes, or the possible welfare of the Germans arising from the making of a great German empire under the lead of the Hohenzollerns, effected a most interesting historical sketch of the career of the Hohenzollerns from the year 1628, in the Mark of Brandenburg, to the Battle of Koniggratz. Then he asked, "Who or what conquered in that battle? At Koniggratz the people were given to the Moloch lust of the Hohenzollern's craving for dominion. There, all sense of freedom within the Hohenzollern State was smitten and conquered; outwardly all the confidence of the nations for their safety in peace, or the preservation of their rights, disappeared with the awaking of desire in those who were strong. Not the will of a people; not an idea that can warm and inspire the human soul was conqueror at Koniggratz; but the Hohenzollerns, with their motive of an absolute military monarchy, and its inevitable consequence of a complete servility within and of a lust of conquest outwardly; these were the conquerors. And before the idol of this success the subject delegates cast themselves beseechingly into the dust, showing to the world that, correspondent to the absolutism above was the servility below, proving the truth of Lessing's declaration of a hundred years before, concerning the power of the Hohenzollern State as exercised in its skill in the art of education. The Berlin Parliament freely surrendered the stronghold which, in appearance at least, it had, until then, zealously defended. Neither in the Long Parliament in England, nor in the French Convention was there anything analogous to this far-reaching servility. Well might Bismarck say that a masked absolutism, with such a Parliament, could find easy rule.

"With this Prussian absolutism pervading Germany, how can one hope for a possible free national development? Through a parliament? This delusion looks to us like the childish devices of the Hindoo who would drive away a tiger by the incantations of magic."

The Attack Upon France

I should like to quote much more and at length from the review made of this wonderfully prescient book, particularly what the writer divined of the speedily approaching assault of Prussia upon France which was made two years after its writing. The author wrote that France must put itself into an attitude of defense. "I say defensive attitude, because every war against a marauding military power like that of the Hohenzollerns, is such a war; it is like the struggle of man against a beast of prey. We are confronted by the godless principle of the Dynasty of the Hohenzollerns, that upon earth the power of the strong, only, should prevail. And this has become the curse of the people of Europe.

"And now, if you ask frankly, 'What do you wish?' I answer, just as frankly, War against the Hohenzollern State; war against the terrible motive which this State has proclaimed, and which is its ever animating soul. I wish for this war, even while I know well its terrible consequences. I see, clearly, that this war would bring nameless misery to our German people. And yet, I wish for the war. It would be the minor evil. The far greater evil would be the carrying forward of the principles of the Hohenzollern State into our old and into new lands—the conquest of new lands by means of force and falsehood; the application of this distinctive system to them; the compulsion of the other European Sates to imitate the ways of the Hohenzollerns; and so at last—after all—only a war that will be more frightful, more forceful, more ruinous than ever before.

"We see in the Hohenzollern Dynasty; in the motives by which it has formed its State; the opposite of all true German principles; the opposite of a peaceful, free political evolution—in a word, the Hohenzollern Dynasty is the real hereditary enemy of Germany.'"

People and Rulers

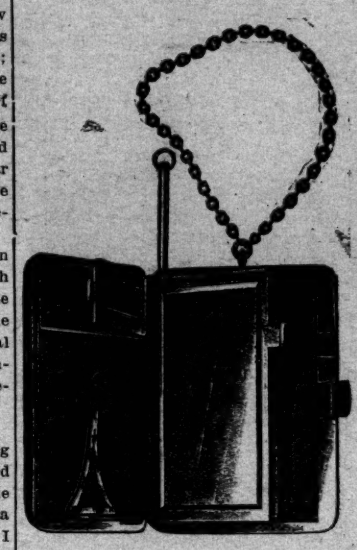
With these far-seeing, penetrating words the German reviewer closed his excerpt from this remarkable book, written in Germany, and by a German, nearly fifty years ago. I will not quote the reviewer's sympathetic comments, in which there is a current of hope that Prussia might thereafter learn the ways of justice and of peace, and a demand that declarations of war should not be longer left to the will of "infallible" Princes. Dr. von Leonhardi's concluding note, however, well bears repetition today: "The German people have, without doubt, so generous a gift of moral judgment, and so much conscientiousness, that they know they can not avoid their responsibility before God and in human history, for all the horrors which war brings with it, in these days of progress, in greater measure than ever before; and that they would seek in vain a scapegoat for their crime.

"People and Princes! we hope, that these words of the poet Herwegh may never become true of you—

'Thou art, in fame-crowned murder,
The first among the world's lands—
Germania—I fear for Thee.
Dismayed, I think that Thou
Art sunk in wanton frenzy:
Dost seek the gauds of false greatness:
And, drunk with the grace of God,
Hast human right forgotten.'"

What a comment upon the career of the House of Hohenzollern and the present day insistence upon the historic Hohenzollern motive these voices from the far and near past bring to these tragic times!

VANITY CASES



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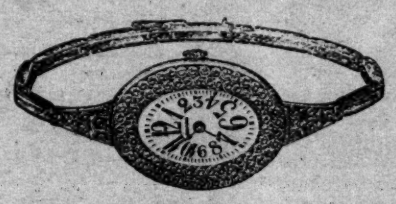
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

OH! MISS JONES- I'D LOVE TO HEAR YOU PLAY THE PIANO!
WELL-MRS JIGGS-IF YOU INSIST-I WILL!
NOT WHILE I'VE GOT THE KEY!
OH! FUDGE- THE PIANO IS LOCKED!
NEVER MIND- I'LL SING A LITTLE SONG FOR YOU!
O-U!
OH-- LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD!!
HERE'S THE KEY TO THE PIANO!
?
!
GEO MCMANUS



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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

Ruskin once declared that you would find the name of every man scratched or crawled upon the leads of a cathedral, except that of the man whose genius conceived it. The man who bult the "tanks," now operating on the Somme front, is in very much the same category as the cathedral builder. Nearly every one who commands sufficient printer's ink has been ready to admit a responsibility for them. There was one gentleman who blushingly explained that they were only agricultural motor lorries of his invention. Now every motor lorry that has gone to the front is not the historic iron centipede, which an enthusiastic observer, in an aeroplane over the trenches, telegraphed to earth was walking up the main street, at Longueval, with the British army cheering behind it. Nor are agricultural wagons usually constructed so that a shell, from an ordinary field gun, has no more effect upon them than a pea from a pea-shooter. Perhaps when all the claimants have done shouting, the real "Simon Pure" will announce himself. But it is to be suspected that he will remain as indifferent as the cathedral builder, unless, indeed, he is not an individual, but only another case of Smith Limited.

The gentlemen who it is said are paying the skipper of a New London boat, $150 a trip, to sight and bring in the "Bremen," are really throwing away their money. The Intelligence Service of the British Admiralty could tell them more about the whereabouts of the submarine than any other authority, even than the papers which have been publishing particular accounts of the vessel's fate.

Lord Shaughnessy, head of the Canadian Pacific railway, has been indulging in predictions. He says there are people residing in the Dominion who will see its present population trebled. His only qualification is: "If we perform our duty." By this he means, not only valor in the war, but provision in inducing migration to Canada and in providing the newcomers and the returning soldiers with homesteads. Testimony just given before the Royal Commission, in Canada, shows that past experience with "aided" migration has had its educational effect. The emphasis, hereafter, will be on settlement in groups, and less on the isolated pioneer. Lord Shaughnessy also heartily favors more scrutiny at the port of migration. Such is the expert opinion of the United States now, after several generations of let-alone administration.

The Prohibitionist and the Socialist candidates for the presidency of the United States, it should be said, put more metaphor into the Presidential campaign than the Republican and Democratic candidates. Mr. Benson and Mr. Hanly are good word painters and Ira Landrith, who has second place on the ticket with the latter, also is something of a hand in this line. "If Utah had prohibition," said he the other day, "you could walk on dry land from the Atlantic to the Pacific." And Utah went dry!

Mr. Rockefeller's remark, touching a reference made by the minister of his church, in Cleveland, last Sunday morning, to the power of one of the great apostles, that "Paul was persistent, and he would have made a successful man in business or industry today," because, "it's persistency that gets things these days," contains a cheerful promise for those who are persistent in demanding a reasonable price for gasoline.

It appears that the greatest care is taken in cultivating umbrella handles, especially in the development of those with crooks. What may, to the average person, seem a handle plucked, so to speak, from nature, has required the attention, perhaps, of one highly skilled in the direction of timber sprout growth. The details of the industry are interesting, but one is constrained to wonder why genius should pause at the umbrella handle crook, instead of going on to the invention of a slideless umbrella handle top.

Controversy having arisen as to which community in California has the right to claim Edwin Markham's poem. "The Man With the Hoe," he seems to have settled the dispute by writing lately to one of the disputants that "Oakland was the chief place of offense," though San Jose seems to have been the place where the poem was, as it were, polished off. The promptness, relative of course, with which such inquiries are now put to authors, when a poem or an essay does not tell its own tale as to time and place of origin, steadily precludes, in the future, those long controversies of which literary critics have had their full share in the past.

To preach and practice "prohibition" in a mining town makes such a community conspicuous. Not so have most of the towns been conducted where men's greed for gold, silver, and other scarce minerals, has had opportunity to inflict itself. But there is a town in Arizona, called Oatman, which has more than 7,000 inhabitants working in its newly discovered gold mines, and as a town it is as "dry" as a Maine rural community where church and grange are strong. Gambling, consequently, does not flourish. Arrests are few. The jail seldom has a prisoner. The workmen save more than ever before, and legitimate business thrives.

Slight Error

Now, I want you to write me a letter "every day," said his young wife, departing for a fortnight. In a weak moment he promised to do so.

One day elapsed without a letter. On the second he resorted to a desperate expedient. He summoned a stenographer and dictated one good-sized affectionate letter.

"Now, I want you to use that letter as a model," he said, "and typewrite twelve others, all differently worded, but containing about the same thing. Date each one a day ahead of the other, put each in an envelope properly addressed, and attend to the posting for me. Here's ten dollars for your trouble."

Three days later the husband received a telegram from his wife, "Will be home on first train. Meet me."

The train arrived. When his wife stepped out he asked:

"What's the matter, my dear?"

The wife said not a word, but walked into the waiting-room. Then she opened her handbag, and quietly handed her husband a bunch of letters.

The stenographer had followed his instructions, but had posted all the letters on the same day!

Repartee from Father

They tackled father just after he had figured up his bank balance on being stung for the usual contributions to the family's time-honored Christmas fund.

"Pop," they asked him, "what is your birthstone?"

"The grindstone, children; the grindstone," he instantly replied. "And my nose has been to it all my life!"

Mutual Improvement

Neither woman was exactly perfect. The old lady was meddlesome, the young lady was awkward in caring for her small baby.

"I declare," the old lady exclaimed one day, "a woman never ought to have a baby unless she knows how to hold it."

"Nor a tongue, either," the young mother retorted.

Simple Arithemetic

A little boy who had not learned how to count one day received three apples from a friend.

He was very pleased and told his mother afterward.

"How many apples did you get?" she asked.

"I don't know just how many mother," he replied, "but I got one in the middle and two outside."

Didn't Seem Right

A black storm had come up suddenly. Great crashes of thunder were followed by a rattling shower of hailstones as big as marbles. Little Edna clung to her nurse in affright.

"Never mind, dear," said the nurse, "God will take care of us."

"Then why is He frowing fings down at us like this?" asked the child, soberly.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Serious Problem

"An' how are thim twins o' yours, Mrs. Casey, thot look so much aloike?"

"Sure, wan o' thim's sick, an' we don't know which wan!"

Those Short Skirts

Mrs. Styles—She's a high-stepper, isn't she?

Mr. Styles—Oh, yes, but even so, there's no danger of her stepping on her skirt.

This is the Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, Electric, $250

Victrola
—the entertainer for all occasions

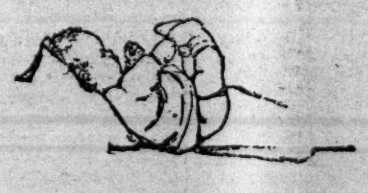
No matter who your guests may be, or what kind of music they prefer, you can always entertain them to perfection on the Victrola.

Nothing could be easier to provide, and at the same time nothing could be more enjoyable.

Come in and see the different styles of the Victor and Victrola ($10 to $400) and hear your favorite selections. Easy terms to suit your convenience if desired.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Keep your baby healthy and contented



Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised thousands of children.

USE BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.

Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
9768

ADVANTAGES OF GAS RADIATORS:

1. Cheap.
2. Clean.
3. Portable.
6. Perfect Combustion therefore, No Waste.
7. Enormous Heating Power.
8. Minimum Gas Consumption.
9. Maximum Heat.

Hire:—50 cents per month.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Office, 5 Thibet Road. Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 21, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 81¼=Tls. 1.23 @ 72.5=$1.69	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.3
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1805
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3-4¼—Tls.	5.96
Exch. @ 72.5=Mex. ..$	8.22
Peking Bar ....Tls.	319
Native Interest	.20

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	34⅜d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476⅞
Consols ....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-4¼
London	Demand	3-4⅛
India	T.T.	248¾
Paris	T.T.	466½
Paris	Demand	467
New York	T.T.	79⅞
New York	Demand	80
Hongkong	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	64
Batavia	T.T.	193¾

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-5⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-5 11/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-6
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-6⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	482½
New York	4 m-s.	82⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1=Hk. Tls.		5.70
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		4.87
" " 1=Marks		†3.98
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.		1.20
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.64
" " 1=Rupees		2.63
" " 1=Rouble		2.72
" " 1=Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 21, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1913 Tls. 97.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 3.75
Trams "B" Tls. 83.50

NEW RUSSIAN EMBARGO TEMPORARY, IS BELIEF

Ban on Imports Through Vladivostok Caused By War Congestion There

The new Russian embargo on imports through the port of Vladivostok is due solely to the congestion of Russian munitions and the lack of the means of transportation. If the step has any deeper meaning, says the Chugwai Shogyo, it is up to the Foreign Office authorities to see that it is removed. A true explanation at any rate cannot be concluded without the return of Ambassador Motono and the Japanese exporters appease themselves by trying to believe that the present prohibition will be only temporary like the last prohibition on the entrance of parcels post import. The Chugwai believes that when supplies in Russia decrease, Russia cannot but repeal the act. Again, some consider the case as similar to the prohibition of the imports of luxuries which was abolished without being put into effect.

However, those merchants who have interests at stake cannot remain inactive. The Russian Government has of late abolished their tariffs on matches and sugar except for a few limitations on quantity and time, and probably the present embargo does not cover these goods but to the manufacturers of these lines cannot but entertain fear that these goods, too, may be included in the embargo.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 20.—Today's cotton prices were os follows:—

Mid-American Spot	12.59d.
January-February	12.49d.
May-June	12.71d.
Bar Silver Spot	34⅝d.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, November 15.—The following are the export returns for the week ended October 17:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

		Prices Nominal	Per picul Piculs	Week ended 10th Nov. Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair		70.00	5,193
	Winter Hair		60.00	
,, Seconds			25.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs			20.50	187
,, 2 10-60 ,,				
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)			150.00	19,018
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi	Hemp or Ramie		—	2,377
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu	,, ,,		—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen			—	
Jute (Abutilon)			—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre			15.00	3,295
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre			13.00	
Animal Tallow			18.00	3,612
Gallnuts, Usual shape			20.50	654
,, Plum ,,			24.00	
Cotton Lihoo			20.50	42,131
,, Shansi			25.25	
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4"				
10 10 10 10 10 10 6			107.00	587
4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6"				
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%				
Sesamum Seed,	White			
,, ,,	Yellow		5.10	1,063
,, ,,	Red			
,, ,,	Black			
Yellow Beans			2.30	22,644
*Broad Beans			1.85	
Sesamum Seed Oil			—	5 8
Groundnuts (with shells)			—	120
,, (shelled)			—	8,211
Groundnut Oil			—	—
Wood Oil			11.20	17,426
Tea Oil			12.50	17
Bean Oil			10.50	226
Rape Oil			—	44

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

SAYS THAT TRADE HAS SLACKENED IN TSINGTAU

Exports and Imports Fall Off, Reports Government Commissioner From Japan

The Government commissioner, Mr. Yoshida, who was sent to Tsingtau, to investigate the trade conditions of that city, has made the following report:

"The reasons of the slackness in export trade of this port are chiefly on account of the loss of the straw-braid and peanut markets. Other significant causes are on account of the outbreak of the revolution in Shantung and the poor agricultural production. The textile industry on the shore line of the Shantung Railway and the manufacture of porcelain and glassware around this district received the shock as the Revolutionary army captured the surrounding country. The poor cotton crops also added to the decline of trade. Further, the limitations on the foreign steamers touching at this port may be given as another reason.

"Those goods which have enjoyed a boom are steel, leather, and wool. Recently, meat has been exported to Manila and Russia but the attempt to export meat to Japan has failed.

"The import trade, too, also slackened, although there is an increase in the trade of Japanese goods since the stoppage of the import of foreign products. Even the German firms in this province deal in Japan made goods. The chief imports from Japan are cotton yarn, cotton cloth, matches and sugar. The trade in petroleum shows a bright future."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

VALUE OF U. S. SHOE TRADE

Output Totals $500 000,000 Annually —Keeps 206,089 at Work

Washington, October 12.—More than $500,000,000 worth of boots and shoes are made in the United States annually, according to a census just concluded. The figures are for the year 1914 and are compared with those of 1909. Between these years there was an increase of 15.1 per cent in the value of output. While the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing has increased slightly—from 1,918 to 1,960—the number of proprietors and firm members has fallen off from 1,838 to 1,702.

The capital invested is $297,609,000. Materials to the value of $382,111,000 are used. Wages to the value of $138,446,000 are paid. The total value of the output is $590,028,000, as compared with $512,798,000 in 1909. The value added by manufacture to the raw materials consumed was $207,917,000 in 1914, as compared with $180,060,000 in 1909.

In 1914, wage-earners employed in industry numbered 206,089, as compared with 198,397 in 1909. In the five years' interval the number of salaried employees increased 25.5 per cent, while the number of wage-earners increased only 3.9 per cent.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 20.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 8d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 8¼d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 18:—
Spot: 2s. 7½d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 8d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$700 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3¾ B.
Cathay, pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405
North China	152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$251½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161
Hongkong Fire	$387
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	108/9
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼
Oriental Cons.	2ns. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82.
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	Tls. 8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 165
International	Tls. 67½
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	9ls. 44 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 16¼
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 132½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.65 S.
Langkats	Tls. 23 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$98.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 18.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14¾.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ S.
Bute	Tls. 1.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16 S.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90
Dominion	Tls. 14¾ S.
Gula Kalumpeng	Tls. 9 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22½.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 S.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahrees	Tls. 13 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 21 S.
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.40 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 S.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.15 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 18.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.80.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1 S.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 26 S.
Ulebri	Tls. 2
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.34 S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 85 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 89
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for November 20 was 90 tons."

ASIA MINOR MAY BE ITALY'S WAR REWARD

Agreement With Allies For Entry Into Conflict Is Revealed

RUSSIA'S SHARE LARGE

Tsar Will Have Black Sea Coast And Free Outlet To Mediterranean

Rome.—Italy's territorial claims in Asia Minor, which were recognized by the Allies when they concluded a secret agreement with Italy in April, 1915, fixing the conditions and the time limit for her intervention, have been specified publicly for the first time by Senator Franchetti in the Milan Corriere della Sera.

There is good reason to believe that the Allies offered territorial compensations in Asia Minor to Greece for her intervention in their favor when they occupied Salonica. Venezelos openly hinted at such compensation from time to time, and when the Italian troops landed at Salonica to fight with the Allies his only comment was significant. Italy, he said, has taken the place of Greece, and she will reap the advantages that Greece lost.

Senator Franchetti's article appeared on the eve of the announcement that an Italian expedition had been landed at Salonica. He admits that it did not appear opportune for him to specify Italy's claims in Asia Minor before certain events had matured. The connection between the active participation of Italy in the East, where she is no longer "absent," and the compensation in Asia Minor for such participation is obvious.

It is indispensable that all the aspirations and claims of the Allies should be satisfactorily settled when conditions of peace are discussed, Senator Franchetti points out, lest some questions be left open or problems unsolved and the balance of power necessary for a lasting peace fail to rest on solid foundations.

So far as Italy is concerned, besides her aspirations in Europe, she believes herself entitled to a greater colonial expansion based on her geographical position, on the special conditions of her economic development and on her past colonial history. Her fields of colonial expansion outside Europe may be divided into three, namely, Lybia, Eritrea and Benadir and Asia Minor.

Lybia or Tripoli is already in her possession, and as for Eritrea her zone of influence after the war will undoubtedly be increased on the south with the cession of British Somaliland, in the Gulf of Aden, and of French Somaliland, which is of hardly any importance to France owing to its isolated position and its distance from France's main African possessions. By the cession of these possessions, which in the case of France Italy could compensate elsewhere, the colony of Eritrea will be joined to Benadir or Italian Somaliland and form the north and east boundaries of Abyssinia.

Asiatic Turkey is bound to be partitioned between the Allies after the war and divided into possessions or possibly, but only to a small extent, zones of influence. Italians assert that Asia Minor should be assigned to Italy. First of all it is a region by itself, bounded on the east by the highlands of Armenia, on the north by mountain chains not distant from and almost parallel to the south coast of the Black Sea, and on the south and south-east by the Taurus and Intitaurus chains of mountains separating it from Armenia.

Armenia, the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles will be assigned to Russia, while the port of Alexandretta, the future starting point of the Bagdad railway, and the region south-east of the Taurus Mountains will pass over to England. France will get Syria. None of these three Powers is interested in Asia Minor and its assignment to Italy will not endanger the balance of power between the three Allies.

Russia, besides the possessions specified above, will get northern Mesopotamia and Persia. She will enjoy the exclusive mastery of the Black Sea and will have a free outlet into the Mediterranean and predominance in the Balkan peninsula. England will unite the Mediterranean to India across Mesopotamia. France will have Syria.

The portion assigned to Italy, compared to the new colonial empires of her allies, is thus considered modest. The benefits to be derived from Italy's occupation of Asia Minor will consist in assuring peace and order among the inhabitants, by no means an easy task owing to the different races, religions and customs prevailing among those people, composed of Turkish peasants, nomad tribes, Greek merchants, Armenians and Kurds.

Another advantage to be derived from Italy's occupation of Asia Minor would consist in lessening or entirely obviating any danger of rivalry between Russia and England. Asia Minor cannot be assigned to any of the three Entente Powers without unduly increasing the maritime and territorial predominance of one to the detriment of the other two. Nor can it be assigned to one or two minor states, since obviously sooner or later the question of predominance will rise again.

Italy, instead, is sufficiently strong to defend without any help her own political autonomy and yet she does not aim at predominance either in the Mediterranean or in Asia. The assignment of Asia Minor to Italy is therefore regarded as the only solution to satisfy Italian aspirations in the East and at the same time avert the danger of future rivalries between other great Mediterranean powers.

Owing to the fact that Italy has no Mediterranean aspirations, her presence in Asia Minor would represent an element of peace which would contribute to a lasting settlement of all international problems.

In connection with Italy's claims on Asia Minor, the fourteen Aegean Islands, including Rhodes, occupied by Italy during the Tripoli war, and held after peace was concluded with Turkey on condition that they would be restored if Turkey loyally and faithfully contributed towards the pacification of Tripoli, have automatically passed under Italy's sovereighty, since Turkey not only failed to fulfil the conditions of the peace treaty but with Germany's aid even during Italy's neutrality strove to revolt against Italy among the inhabitants of Tripoli.

The Italian troops destined to garrison Asia Minor in the near future are already concentrated in Rhodes and other islands.

WEDDING

McRae-Johnson

A very pretty and interesting wedding took place yesterday at 7.30 p.m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Rue Ratard, when Miss Blanche Cathryn Johnson of Lansing, Mich. was married to Mr. Warner Jay McRae of Detroit, Mich.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. P. Roberts of St. John's University. Mr. W. R. H. Dick was best man, while Mrs. McIntyre attended the bride. Miss Yale Arnold made a charming flower girl.

Among the guests were Hon. and Mrs. Thomas Sammons, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. V. Meyer, Mr. W. R. H. Dick, Mr. J. Randall Fraser, Mr. S. F. King and Mr. A. Gerry.

The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and autumn leaves.

The bride's wedding gown was of white brocade and princess lace and when going away she was attired in a blue travelling suit.

After the ceremony a dinner was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre. Mr. and Mrs. McRae left last night for Changsha, Mr. McRae being the manager of the Changsha branch of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY

London, November 14.—A secret treaty between Greece and the Central Powers, pledging the former to take hostile action against the Allies, has been discovered.—*Asahi.*

Shipping Bulletins

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia, which is expected to reach Hongkong on the 25th instant, will be the first vessel to berth at the new jetty of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. The jetty is quite near the ferry wharf. It is 650 feet long and some 50 feet wide. It will accommodate a steamer on either side and is equal to receiving the biggest vessels at present trading to the port of Hongkong. It is a decided acquisition to the harbor facilities.

* * *

Mr. William J. Robbins, for some time first assistant engineer of the C.M. s.s. China, is now chief engineer, succeeding Mr. M. J. Foley, who died in San Francisco early last month. Mr. Robbins has been in the engineering department of trans-Pacific liners for many years. Previous to his present position with the China Mail S.S. Co. he was connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and other companies.

* * *

A small fire broke out on the s.s. Hong Wan I, now lying at the Kowloon Wharf, Hongkong. The fire was confined to some packing and waste in the engine room. It was extinguished by the dockyard hands and the crew. The fire float attended, but its services were not required.

* * *

Captain O. S. Pedersen, Captain J. A. Johnson and Captain Hansen from Christiania, Norway, accompanied by engineers and deck officers, reached Japan on the R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia to take command of steamers bought from Japanese companies. A Norwegian company which these men represent is preparing to start a steamship line from Christiania to San Francisco.

* * *

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang, which arrived in port yesterday from Foochow, reports that the s.s. Karimoen, about 200 tons, belonging to the Java-China-Japan Line, is ashore at Foochow. She went to Foochow for coal.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. C. A. Christiansen, from reserve has gone chief officer on the Shuntien.

Mr. C. S. Isbester, chief officer on the Shuntien is on leave.

Mr. E. P. B. Kedby, from reserve has gone chief officer on the Wuchang.

Mr. T. Fairbairn, act. chief officer on the Wuchang has gone 2nd officer on the same ship.

Mr. T. S. Vernon, 2nd officer on the Kutwo has gone same grade on the Changwo.

Mr. R. Stephen, 2nd officer on the Kingsing has gone same grade on the Kwongsang.

Mr. J. J. Knight, 2nd officer on the Kwongsang has resigned.

Mr. J. S. Robieson, new appointment, has gone 2nd officer on the Kingsing.

Mr. H. P. Jensen, 2nd officer on the Kingsing has gone act. chief officer on the Esang.

Mr. F. C. Everett, chief officer on the Esang is on reserve.

Mr. R. McLean, late chief officer on the Esang has gone same grade on the Suiwo.

Mr. W. R. William, chief officer on the Suiwo is on reserve.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct	16
Hirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kaga Maru	Nov.	12
Karonga	Oct.	23
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Nore	Oct.	30
Pembrokeshire	Sept	14
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	Nov.	17
Cordillere	Oct	20
Magellan	Nov.	3
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Novara**	Oct.	16
Nyanza**	Nov.	13
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Japan	Nov	18
Empress of Russia	Nov.	4
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Monteagle	Nov.	13
For New York		
Boston Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	19
Newby Hall	Nov.	2
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco. etc.		
China	Nov.	19
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Hawaii Maru	Oct.	19
J.D. Archbold	Nov.	4
Shinyo Maru	Nov.	4
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	Nov.	9
Canada Maru	Nov.	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Justin	Nov.	14
Kamakura Maru	Nov	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct	16
Tsuyama Maru	Nov.	2

**With English Mail

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Atsuta Maru	Nov. 2	Dec 26
Carmerthenshire	Seqt. 29	Dec. 7
Mishima maru	Oct. 7	Nov. 28
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali**	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
Nyanza		Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan		Jan. 2
Monteagle		Jan. 10
FROM SEATTLE		
Awa Maru	Nov. 22	Dec. 12
Mexico Maru	Nov. 30	Dec. 27
Sado Maru	Oct. 31	Nov. 28
Shidzuoka Maru	Nov. 24	Dec. 21
Tamba Maru	Oct. 21	Nov. 21
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Nov. 30
City of Newcastle		Nov. 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 23
Persia Maru	Oct 26	Nov. 21
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	Dec. 5
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 7
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 22
Peleus	Sept. 24	Nov. 30
Themis	Oct. 21	Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct. 8	Dec. 17
Teenkai	Oct. 11	Dec. 26
Tydeus	Oct. 18	Jan. 3
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Sept. 5	Nov. 30
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos	Oct. 29	Dec. 4
FROM CALCUTTA		
Shirala	Nov. 4	Nov. 30
LEFT SAIGON		
Amazone	Nov. 15	Nov. 25

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOSHIN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq,. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: *9 Broadway.*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	36,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,880,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..	U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits		3,931,774.11
	U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,935,431 (about £827,120)

Head-Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,857,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on November 21, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	30-35
Pomfret	"	30-35
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	55-60
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-7
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	"	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 10.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.50
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

LOST COMMISSION RE-WON.

Canadian Who 'Was Always Killing Germans'

London, October 20.—The whole Canadian Army has learned with sympathy and delight of the reinstatement of Lieutenant O. B. Jones to his commissioned rank. Deprived by court-martial of his commission, Lieutenant Jones immediately enlisted as a private in a well-known Montreal battalion.

He showed not only strict devotion to duty but also conspicuous gallantry on several occasions. He became a corporal and then won his sergeant's strips. He was awarded a D.C.M. for his reckless courage and again a bar for his medal. On September 15 he was in the thick of the fighting. It was said of him that he "was perpetually out killing Germans." His conduct was such as to recommend him for further award.

Later he was so severely wounded that it is improbable he will again be able to serve his country as a soldier. But he is now reinstated as an officer and has won back his honor.—*Canadian official dispatch.*

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Nov. 22nd and 23rd
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"ON THE BRINK"
Pathe's Exclusive Three-Reel Photo-Play,
FEATURING THE CHARMING AND BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS
MLLE. GABRIELLE ROBINNE.
This fascinating play embodies a poignant story of social life. It possesses a wonderful combination of power and pathos.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
First Presentation of
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE:
Depicting many interesting events
"BILLY STUDIES MUSIC"
A Laughable Comedy.
"BRAVO! BUNKS"
A Really Good Comic.
"THE ISLAND OF KYUSHIU"
A film of remarkable beauty and good photography.

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHOW ROAD
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Great Renville Roberty
Master Magician and Illusionist
BLACK-ART
BLACK-ART
And his company of 1st Class Artists.
Miss IRENE BERYL
Classical Dancer
CHARLIE
Whistler and Comedian.
THE WARLEYS
Sketch Artists and Dancers.
SYLVANO LOPES
Pianist and Accompanist.
Magnificent Costumes.
Brilliant Light Effects.
THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING THE EAST.
Prices of Admission:
$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.
11602

LYCEUM THEATRE

SATURDAY Next, Nov. 25th
The Howitt-Phillips Company
SPECIAL AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
of
PEG O' MY HEART
under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of
SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
H.B.M.'s Consul General.
25% of the gross takings will be given to the OVERSEAS CLUB FUND for providing Xmas comforts for our sailors and soldiers.
PRICES AS USUAL
Plan & Booking at MOUTRIE'S, Ltd.
11705

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT
SPLENDID PROGRAMME
SHOWING
The Greatest Topical Film Ever Screened
"THE SUBMARINE"
"THE POLITICAL SCANDAL"
Four Acts Drama
UNIVERSAL ANIMATED WEEKLY
An Entirely American Graphic
and
OTHER NEW PICTURES

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIM'S"
THE CABARET SHOW
and
NEW COMEDIES
BOOKING
at Messrs. Moutrie's

TOWA CINEMA

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
Wednesday, 22nd November.
The Wonderful Serial
THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
"DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."
5th & 6th CHAPTERS. 4 Parts.
Entitled:—
"FOR THE SAKE OF A FALSE FRIEND"
and
"SHADOWS AT SUNRISE."
Also showing:—
"An Adventure in the Autumn Woods."
"Gems and Germs."
L-Ko Comedy.
Now drive this point home:—G. $10,000 was paid for the scenario of "The Diamond from the Sky," AND ANOTHER $10,000 is being offered for a suggestion for a sequel to this prize photo-play. This offer is open to any man, woman or child. After seeing the whole 30 chapters of 61 parts, all you have to do is to think of a sequel, write it down on paper (under 1,000 words), and send it to The North American Film Corp.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 22	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 2	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 12	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 13	..	New York	Tenshima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B.&S.
.. 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 21	6.00*	Seattle Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 23	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 23	8.30*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 24	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 25	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 26	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 27	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	P.&O.
.. 27	10.30	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
.. 28	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 30	3.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	8.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap	A.T.Co.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 24	P.M.	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.-C.T.Co.
.. 25	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 27	10.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P.&O.
.. 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M.&Co.
Dec 1	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oania	Br.	B.&S.
.. 5	6.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B.&S.
.. 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 11	11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P.&O.
.. 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc,	Glenlyffer	Br.	Glen Line
.. 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B.&S.
.. 17	2.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B.&S.
.. 21		London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Trucer	Br.	B.&S.
.. 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B.&S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 22	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
.. 22	11.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 23	8.00*	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 23	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
.. 23	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
.. 26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	B.&S.
Dec 5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 22	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 22	8.00*	Haichow, Ecking	Singan	Br.	B.&S.
.. 23	8.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 23	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Yochow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 23	P.M.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 23	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 24	9.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 24	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 24	10.00*	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 25	P.M.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 25	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 25	10.00*	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 28	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.&S.
.. 28	D.L.	Tientsin	Szechuen	Br.	B.&S.
.. 28	D.L.	Tientsin	Paoting	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tuchwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 21	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2042	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 21	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	808			
Nov 21	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M.&Co.	
Nov 21	Wenchow	Kwangchi	205	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 21	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Kawasaki	
Nov 21	Japan	Toyora maru		Jap.		
Nov 21	Tientsin	Heinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 21	Newchwang	Yochow	1306	Br.	B.&S.	
Nov 21	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 21	Hankow	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Nov 21	Japan	Kanagawa maru		Jap	N.Y.K.	
Nov 21	Hankow	Kweilee		Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 21	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 21	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 21	Japan ports	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	Dalny	Sakaki maru	396	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 21	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	1276	Br.	B.&S.
.. 21	Native Customs	Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M.B.K.
.. 21	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I.&E.L.Co.
.. 21	Wakamatzu	Shinon	1104	Br.	F.&Co.
.. 21	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B.&S.
.. 21	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K.M.A.
.. 21	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	6211	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2042	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y T P D	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Briggs
P & O B	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
S p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Morocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
B N B	Nov. 16	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
Y Z P D	Oct. 26	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, November 22 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the convenience usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, November 23 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Stateroom (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping November 25. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Chekiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Dalny and Chefoo today.
The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Chefoo for Shanghai via Tsingtao on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Swatow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Newchwang for Shanghai yesterday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today, about 8 a.m. She will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, November 25.
The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 9 p.m. today. She will be despatched for Hongkong the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 11 p.m.
The P. and O. s.s. Nankin is expected to arrive Hongkong on the morning of 27th instant and she will probably leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on that day.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	459	Br.	J.M.&Co.	10 p
Nov 20	Chefoo	Anping	1169	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenan	2210	Br.	B.&S.	I.t.D.
Nov 19	Hankow	Chingtu	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Nov 20	Japan	Chishima maru		Jap.		
Nov 20	Swatow	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H.D.&Co	USA
Nov 18	Vladivostock	Eduard Bary	1676	Rus.	N.S.S.Co.	10 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D.&Co	10 p
Nov 20	Japan	Fukoku maru	2953	Jap.	R.D.Co.	CMLW
Nov 19	Japan	Itsukushima maru	2809	Jap.	A.T.Co.	
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B.&S.	Int.D
Nov 19	Hongkong	Keemun	7533	Br.	B.&S.	H W
Nov 20	Hankow	Kiangyung	245	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 20	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Nov 20	Chefoo	Kingsing	983	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J.M.&Co	ONW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Nov 19	Hankow	Meian	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Nov 14	Newchwang	Singan	1049	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
Nov 19	Hankow	Sutwo	1984	Br.	J.M.&Co.	HW
Nov 20	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2226	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Nov 20	Hongkong	Shantung	568	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tahyng maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Nov 19	Hankow	Taohang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Nov 20	Hongkong	Taisei maru	1503	Jap.		
Nov 20	Hankow	Tatung	982	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
Nov 20	Hongkong	Tikini	2888	Dut.	H.-C.T.Co.	KMAW
Nov 11	Changsha	Whasheng	1746	Chi.	C.S.S.Co.	NSCW
Nov 19	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N.K.K.	TKDD

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S.S. "Venezuela" ... Nov. 23	..... Dec. 12
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S.S. "Colombia" ..... —	..... —

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Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Wingsang from Foochow:—Mr. J. C. Oswald and Dr. H. H. Smith.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Smalley, Mr. Southmayd, Mr. Lock and Mr. Garwood.
Per C.M. s.s. Kianigteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Shoemaker, and Miss L. M. Rollestone.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Wuhu:—Mr. F. Guddard. For Kiukiang:—Mr. W. E. Gillis. For Hankow:—Mr. A. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McRae, Mr. J. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Litvenoff, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. W. Sawdon and Miss M. L. Cumber.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.
The tender conveying passengers to the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—Pressures generally high in China and low in Japan and the Philippines. Regular winter monsoon along our coasts. Lovely weather.
21.—Weather very fine and cool. Pressure entremely steady. The breeze is backing to W. N. W.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, November 21, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	769 99	770.62
" " inches	30 29	30.34
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.13	†0.21
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1 03	†1 32
Wind Direction	WNW	W
Wind Kilom per hour	6	7
Wind Miles	3.7	4.3
Temperature Cen	8°8	12 2
Temperature Fahr	38.9	54.0
Humidity: co	95	67
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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30625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 20 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec.	1917
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..30 Dec.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.17 Mar.
1917	EMPRESS OF JAPAN.31 Mar.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE .....18 April
MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF ASIA...14 April
EMPRESS OF ASIA....17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.11 May
	EMPRESS OF JAPAN.26 May

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
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S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
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VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 30, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

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WILSON'S MARGIN OVER HUGHES ABOUT 417,000

Socialist Polls 1,200,000 Votes —Mann Probably Next Speaker of the House

New York, November 14.—Unofficial returns show that the popular vote in the presidential election was distributed approximately as follows: Wilson 8,508,085; Hughes, 8,090,915; Benson, the Socialist candidate, about 1,200,000. Wilson's plurality over Hughes is 417,134. About 3,000 votes are still uncounted in California, Minnesota and New Mexico.

The electoral votes will be cast as follows: Wilson, 276; Hughes, 255.

In the Senate the Democrats have secured 54 seats while the Republicans have 42. In the House of Representatives the Republicans have obtained a bare majority. Five members outside the big parties have been elected: One Prohibitionist; one Socialist, one Independent, one Protectionist and one Progressive.

James R. Mann, for the last six years the floor leader of the minority in the House of Representatives, will probably be speaker of the House in the next Congress, succeeding Champ Clark, the Democratic leader.

The Republican National Committee still refuses to concede the defeat of Mr. Hughes. They declare that all returns so far have been unofficial, and say that they will wait for the official count before making any statement. The official count begins November 16 and should be completed in a week.

Congress Divided

New York, Nov. 13.—The next House of Representatives will be Republican; the Senate will be Democratic.

It is now definitely known that the Republicans have carried the majority of the seats in the lower house by the smallest possible margin. There are 435 seats in the House of Representatives; a majority is 218. Just 218 Republican representatives have been elected. There will be 214 Democratic members. Three other seats will be occupied by a Progressive, a Socialist, and one woman member, Miss Jeannette Rankin, from Montana.

In the Senate the Democrats will have a safe majority, with 54 Democrats and 42 Republicans.

Gives Vote by States

Tokio, Nov. 16.—A New York telegram to the Asahi gives the distribution of the electoral votes in the American election by states. This report is not official but gives the probable line-up of the states for the two presidential candidates. The Asahi telegram states that the electoral votes will be cast as follows:

Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate, will receive the votes of the following eighteen states, totalling 255 electoral votes: Connecticut, 7 votes; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Dakota, 5; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13.

Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate, will get the votes of thirty states, with 276 electoral votes, as follows: Alabama, 12 votes; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 9; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Idaho, 4; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Meryland, 8; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Mexico, 3; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 20; Utah, 4; Washington, 7; Virginia, 12; Wyoming, 3.

U.S. Army Fliers Who Worked With Pershing's Army in Mexico

Below is the latest type of army aeroplane, now being used in Mexico, while above are some of the aviators who were the eyes of Gen. Pershing's army when it marched into Mexico.

Peace is Universal Demand in America, I. Wolf tells Berlin

U. S. Business Head in Germany Says Wilson Was Elected On Pacifist Platform

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 16.—The regular news service of the Vossische Zeitung publishes an interview with the President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, Mr. I. Wolf, dealing with President Wilson and the American Peace League. Mr. Wolf stated that the members of the league were sincere friends of peace, which could also be observed from the fact that people of all American parties belong to it, friends of Britain as well as friends of Germany.

President Wilson had been elected on the basis of a platform which favors the pacifist idea and he will, therefore, show a true spirit of neutrality also towards the British demands and actions. President Wilson's attitude deserved universal confidence, in the same way as the attitude of the Pope.

America was interested as much as other countries in the world's peace, as it could have no benefit of trade from a depressed and broken down Europe.

REPORT OF ST. LUKE'S

More Patients in 1916 Than Any Previous Year

St. Luke's Hospital for Chinese have issued the fiftieth anniversary report—their jubilee is to be celebrated on Saturday.

The report says the wards were crowded throughout the year and more patients were treated in the hospital than in any previous year.

In the out-patient department 68,562 treatments were given.

There were 1,789 operations performed and an anaesthetic was given nearly sixteen hundred times. Chloroform, the one most frequently used, was given over a thousand times.

The hospital ends the most expensive year in its history with a very small balance on the right side of the ledger.

Foreign subscriptions amounted to $5,703.33, Chinese $1,845.74. S.M.C. grant $6,870.77 and the American Church Mission $3,204.69 among a total of $33,087.63 and the balance left over was $64.32.

ARCHANGEL IS WRECKED BY MUNITIONS BLOW-UP

Seven Steamers Destroyed; 150 People Are Killed And 650 Injured

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 17.—According to a report from Stockholm, an explosion occurred recently on the Russian ammunition steamer Baron Driesen at Archangel, by which 150 people were killed and 650 injured. The Baron Driesen and another steamer were destroyed and several buildings and warehouses in the harbor district were set on fire and also destroyed.

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, November 17.—The Russian newspaper Archangelsk reports: "In the evening, Archangel was terrified by a tremendous noise. From everywhere it could be observed that the whole port was aflame. At 6.15 p.m., seven ammunition steamers, which had arrived in the morning, blew up.

"The explosion was so tremendous that iron fragments of the ships fell to the ground at a distance of 700 meters. For minutes, the port resembled a burning volcano. Glowing pieces of iron fell to the ground ..... (the following has been suppressed by the censor), so that all the port establishments were endangered. Unfortunately ..... (the following has been suppressed by the censor).

"Thus, 37 store-houses were razed to the ground. The damage is estimated at ..... (figures suppressed by censor) million Roubles. According to the latest statements ..... (figures suppressed by censor), corpses were found. 763 persons were seriously injured and brought to the hospitals. The number of victims will be found, however, to be considerably larger when the scene of the disaster has been cleared. Access to the port district continues to be forbidden."

RAID BULGAR COAST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—The Admiralty announces: British seaplanes and aeroplanes, on the 18th, successfully bombarded Karjani, Pravista and Senultos, on the Bulgarian coast.

Turk Sultan Raises Parliament's Spirits

Tells of Many Victories And Speaks of Peace Aiding Mutual Development

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 16.—Reports from Constantinople state that the Turkish Parliament has been opened. The Sultan, in his speech from the Throne, recalled the Turkish victories in the Dardanelles, at Kut-el-Amara and in Persia, where the Turkish soldiers freed Kermanshah and Hamadan from the Russians and are now approaching Teheran.

"One of our war aims is to obtain good conditions for free evolution for Persia. Our troops fighting in the Yemen, far from their fatherland, have repulsed the British army to the district of Aden. The troops fighting in Tripoli under the command of Turkish officers have caused defeats to the enemy."

The Sultan then emphasised the firmness of the Sheik of the Senussi, Ackmen Shereef Pasha and mentioned the fate of the Salonica expedition and Rumania's entrance into the war, which country was dominated by the irresistible advance of the armies of the Central Powers. He further referred to the Turkish soldiers fighting bravely in Galicia and the Dobrudja, side by side with the world's bravest and best organised armies.

The Sultan said: "The political relations with our Allies are based on mutual faith and sincerity and they are strengthening every day. As I told you in a speech last year, we shall continue the war on all fronts, assisting one another mutually, until a peace is reached, which guarantees the development of all the particular aptitudes and natural qualities of our countries. We maintain friendly relations with the neutrals."

NEW TIBET RESIDENT

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 21.—Chinese newspapers report that, owing to the need for an experienced diplomat at Lhassa, to handle the diplomatic questions concerning Tibet, the Chinese Government contemplates appointing Liu Yu-lin, formerly Chinese Minister at London, as resident commissioner at Lhassa, to succeed Lu Hsing-chi, the present Resident.

Mr. H. Chatley Analyses Strength of Materials

Yesterday afternoon at the Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Herbert Chatley, D. Sc., M. Inst. C. E. I., A. F. Ae. S., read a paper on "Some New Notions As To The Strength Of Materials." Mr. E. T. Forrestier, Secretary of the Engineering Society of China, read the minutes of the last session, following which he informed the very large membership present that the Society were reopening their sessions without their President, Mr. F. O. Reynolds, who is at present in an outport. As he could not be in Shanghai for the opening, Mr. Reynolds had sent a cable expressing his regret.

Mr. Chatley was then introduced. He said that his paper did not profess to be particularly useful either from the practical or the academic standpoint; however, he hoped it might foreshadow some extraordinary developments of engineering which will occur during the next century. Mr. Chatley during the reading of his paper, stopped at intervals and thoroughly explained to his hearers what he meant by certain of his illustrated diagrams.

After a few introductory remarks, he set about clarifying certain accepted ideas as to the real nature of stress and strain. He described the phenomena of cohesive attraction and repulsion, comparing them with gravitation and electrical repulsion and pointed out the probable identity of cohesive attraction with secondary chemical affinity. Lateral effects he said were due to the alteration in the molecular spacing.

He then proceeded to discuss the column problem and suggested that far too little consideration is given to the subject of deflection. He indicated the very hypothetical character of the accepted formula and theories, and what he called the absurdity of the German mathematical basis thereof, together with the absolute failure of all such formula to take into account secondary bending. Lilly's work was mentioned as the only sound investigation.

The subject of the contact between curved surfaces was next discussed. It was pointed out that much confusion and uncertainty exist and some of the principal results of the writer's investigations which lead to a few simple and practical rules, were detailed.

The nature of "force" in pile driving and similar problems was then considered. The more or less imaginary character of a calculated pile load was indicated and some remarks on the experimental values of the lost energy were made.

Following this came a short study of rolling loads and impact stresses. The great importance of the rate at which a bridge deflects was indicated. A few notes also were given as to the arch problem. It was pointed out that this is really insoluble without the condition of minimum strain energy. The gradual crystallisation of metals under stress was discussed and certain objections indicated. The possibility of electrical tempering was mooted.

Reinforced concrete also was dealt with. The advantage of simply considering that the reinforcement supplies the deficit of tensile strength in computations was indicated, and some suggestions as to bamboo concrete were made.

The last section dealt with the question of working stresses in China. The methods of measuring, factors of safety and values of test stresses were considered. The comparative values of metric, English and Chinese units were given, and the safe strengths of local materials discussed.

The writer concluded with a digression on building practice and architecture in Shanghai.

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SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 1330 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	836	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1940	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2356	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1813
1089	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1436
1657	1132	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	923
1848	1300	—	—	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	733

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1218	1908	a. Taochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.19
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56			7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40			9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56				10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.33
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09			9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 a.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.19				5.30	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50		9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.17
Hangchow ..... arr / dep	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Mun .. arr. / dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.21				3.50			9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.25
	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.56	11.25	1.00	3.08	6.08	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	5.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr. / dep.	9.24		10.52	12.03	14.40	17.58		1.01	
	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	11.13		13.30	14.34	16.33	20.45		3.00	
	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr. / dep.	12.48	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast E	10 Express E	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.00	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr. / dep.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
		9.05	9.58	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.20		2.53	
	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.56			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.34			4.01	
	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr. / dep.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.51			5.04	
	8.46	13.50	15.05	16.55	19.25			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.10	18.26	—		8.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20*0		10.15	7.00	19.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.20	18.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.31	18.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	18.35	21.05

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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Professor Dr. P. Krieg,

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No. 11 Whangpoo Road

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Monday, the 27th Nov., 1916,

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and

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The whole of the

Good Household Furniture & Effects

comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Study, Bed and Bathrooms, enamelled bath with geyser, Pantry and Kitchen.

The sale will include:

Garden plants, Lotus, pump, the motor house, brass crane, medical instruments, medical chair, apparatus for electrical treatment, vibrator for massage, an Egyptian mummy, aviary, self-registering barometer, pianola, gramophone, stained colored-glass window, silver cabinet, small Japanese shrine, carved furniture, vases and brasses, electric iron, carpet sweeper, copper coal box, copper water tap and receiver, violin, painter's easel, etc., etc.

At 12 o'clock sharp will be sold 2 Broughams, 1 Victoria and 1 set harness.

On view on Sunday, the 26th of November. Catalogues on the premises.

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Shanghai, November 1, 1916.

1696

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

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Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

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Manager.

11582

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once at dinner was in a white heat.

For the boy let his queue scrape across Billy's meat.

The boy said: "Naskee, my can washee queue,'

So Bill drank his Crawford's; what else could he do?

CRAWFORD'S
"SPECIAL RESERVE"
IS SMOOTH.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, November 23rd, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lantern Lecture will be given by

Miss H. C. BOWSER,

on

"A Visit to the Buddhists' Temples of the Kongo-san, Korea."

The meeting is open to the public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

11734 N23

Kiangwan Races

32ND GYMKHANA MEETING

25th November, 1916.

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m.
Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each.

Special Trains 12.40 p.m. 1.20 p.m. 2.00 p.m. 2.10 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

11739

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11577

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices now in force for SCREENED HOUSE COAL

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	14.00
Japan Coal (No. 2)	13.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)	12.00
Coke	16.00
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

"Beautiful Lilies From Japan"

Just arrived, all kinds of Lilies, Large and Small.

@ $2.50
$3.00
$3.50
} per dozen.

I. R. C. Garden & Nursery.

126 Bubbling Well Road.

11737 N 28

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF THE

S.S. "FUKOKU MARU"

This vessel arrived here Nov. 20 and is discharging her cargo at China Merchants S. N. Co. Lower Wharf. Consignees will please surrender their Bills of Lading for endorsement to The Robert Dollar Company, Agents for Charterers.

11725

PITKIN'S PURE PETROLATUM

SIX KINDS

Camphorated—for chapped hands and lips, cold or fever sores, itching piles, etc.

Capsicum—the best counter-irritant known for all aches and pains:—neuralgia, headache, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, toothache, etc. Better than mustard plaster. It will not blister the skin.

Carbolated—ideal application to prevent infection, and cure and heal all infected cuts and sores, bruises, skin eruptions, etc.

Mentholated—a cooling and soothing Petrolatum for sore throat, cold in the head, cold in the chest, nervous headache, catarrh, etc.

Perfumed a daintily perfumed ointment for dry, rough or cracked skin.

Plain neither perfumed nor medicated; an efficient ointment.

30 cents per tube at Pitkin's Show Room: No. 73 Range Road

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives in China

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal	$31.50
Hankow " "	21.00
House Coal No. 1	13.00
" " " 2	12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1	12.00
" " " 2	11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG

Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.

11502

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished house or flat, from December 1st, for 4 to 6 months. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

11731 N 24

WANTED to buy a foreign house, on 3/7 mows, detached, with tennis, garage, etc. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

11722 N 23

FINANCIAL

PARTNER WANTED, for development of industrial undertaking with unlimited prospects. I wish to meet educated and active Chinaman who could invest Tls. 40/50,000, and who would be willing to act as co-manager of the firm. Advertiser has himself 8 years' experience in China and will bring first-class business connections. For further information, please communicate with Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

11713 N 26

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

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8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

ONE nicely furnished room, with bathroom, in private English family. Breakfast, if required. Apply at 57 Range Road.

11727 N 23

TO LET two well furnished Attic rooms at present. Apply Mrs. Pearson, 17 Guinsan Gardens.

11726 N 23

HOUSES TO LET

56 BROADWAY Terrace, 4-roomed residence to let at once. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11735 N 28

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated South-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. This house has just been renovated. Particulars of rent, etc., apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

11720 N 23

TO LET, to a married couple, without children, in a highly-modern Realty house, one large, well-furnished bed-sitting-room, with tiled bathroom, and full board. Situation near French Park. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

11692

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a suite of 3 rooms (2 bedrooms) with conveniences attached, with board. 'Phone 3841.

11742 N 23

WANTED, from December 1st, by a gentleman, a bed-sitting-room with bathroom. Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. State terms, and also if telephone in premises. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

11730 N 22

FOUND

A HOUND in Avenue Road, near St. Peter's Church, on Monday. Owner may come to claim it. Apply to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

11736 N 22

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT stenographer is open for immediate engagement. Experienced in business and secretarial work. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

11733 N 24

BY a German, who has good experience in manufacturing egg-products for export. Apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

11729 N 26

WANTED: Position by book-keeper-stenographer; steady, sober, reliable; excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

11728 N 22

WANTED, stenography and type-writing to do evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, by a competent American woman. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

11701 N 25

YOUNG, experienced Chinese will do extra work, typing, translating or bookkeeping, in afternoons. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

11532

SITUATION VACANT

OPPORTUNITY for ambitious young man to learn profitable business. Salary to start at end of six months. Permanent position, interesting work. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, four Chinese salesmen or brokers to work on commission. Established business, liberal commissions, large profits assured. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED at once, 3 good servants, boy-cook, coolie and amah (Ningpoese not desired). Good wages to reliable servants. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

11714 N 22

WANTED, in a jewellery store, a salesman and general assistant. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS, giving references and stating nationality and salary required.

11702 N 22

EDUCATIONAL

LADY just arrived from America, has opened a studio and will give lessons in piano. Address to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

11718 N 26

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

11703 D 2

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert teachers in modern ball-room dancing, introducing the latest craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

11514

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Cammeyer "Vibrante" Zither-Banjo, Solid leather case, spare vellum. Excellent condition, cost £32. Price Tls. 120. Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

11738 N 24

FOR SALE, A pointer dog (8 months old) of good parents, partly trained, $60. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

11717 N 23

ADVERTISER desires to hire good two or four-seater motor-car for about 4/5 weeks, while own is being overhauled. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

11699 N 22

FOR SALE, very small motor-car, perfect running order and all luxuries. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

11732

FOR SALE, Japanese colour prints, A collection of 154 prints, by various artists, $300. A complete set of "The 36 views of Yedo" $100. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

11741 N 23

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.